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Austria	10 S.F.	Libya	9 P.F.
Belgium	10 S.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.F.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
France	1.00 Fr.	Netherlands	0.65 Fl.
Germany	1.75 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Greece	1.75 Dr.	Portugal	1.25 Esc.
Great Britain	1.00 S.	Spain	1.65 Ptas.
India	1.00 Rupee	Sweden	1.00 S.Kr.
Iran	1.00 Rial	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Israel	1.00 Lira	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Italy	1.00 Lira	U.S. Military	\$0.15
Japan	1.00 Yen	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

ny Robin's
Lights On

I felt like I was doing the right thing,
because like I said I lost buddies . . ."



Paul Meadlo during his broadcast interview.

Ex-GI Tells U.S. He Killed Women, Babies at Song My

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—A 23-year-old disabled Army veteran said yesterday that he had killed "ten or 15" men, women and children during the alleged massacre in March, 1968, in a South Vietnamese village of Song My. "Why did I do it?" the veteran, Paul Meadlo, Terre Haute, Ind., asked during an interview with the CBS radio network. "Because I felt I was ordered to do it, and it seemed like at the time I felt like I was doing the right thing, because like I said I lost buddies. I lost a damn good buddy, Bobby Wilson, and it was on my conscience. It was on. So after I don't, I felt good, but later on that day it was getting to me."

Mr. Meadlo said he was ordered to kill residents of the village by 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. of Miami and that Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, 23, of St. Francisville, La., was in charge of his squad.

Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell have been charged by the Army with assault with intent to commit murder in connection with the case, and Lt. Calley, 26, was ordered yesterday to stand general court-martial.

Mr. Meadlo reported that on the day after the alleged massacre he stepped on a land mine and subsequently lost a foot.

Mr. Meadlo, who said he has a wife and two children—a boy two and a half and a girl one and a half—said he was in the first wave to reach the village by helicopter.

He said that after one village—"an older man"—had been shot, about 40 to 45 people were gathered in the center of the village. There were men, women, children and babies.

He said: "And we huddled them up. We made them squat down, and Lt. Calley came over and said, 'You know what to do with them, don't you?' And I said, 'Yes.' So I took it for granted that he just wanted us to watch them."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Interview With the Ex-GI

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The following is a transcript of an interview of Paul Meadlo, disabled Army veteran, by Mike Wallace, host of the Columbia Broadcasting System radio network.

ME: Capt. Medina had us all a group, and oh, he briefed and I can't remember all his briefing.

W: How many of them were with you?

ME: Uh, well, uh, with the star platoon, I'd say there'd be about 65—66 people, but a mortar platoon wasn't in us. And I'd say the star platoon had about 20—about 25 people in the star platoon. So uh, so we didn't have the whole company in the Plinkville, so we didn't.

W: There weren't about 40-45 . . .

ME: . . . Right . . .

W: Wallace: That took part in all of this?

ME: Right.

W: Wallace: Now you took off from your base camp—

ME: . . . Yes—Dolly.

W: Wallace: . . . Dolly. At what time?

ME: Uh, I wouldn't know what time it was . . .

W: Wallace: . . . In the early morning . . .

ME: . . . In the early morning. It was—it would have been a long time ago.

W: Wallace: And what had you been briefed to do when you got to Plinkville?

ME: To search and uh, uh, to make sure that there weren't no NVA [North Vietnamese Army] in the village and 'spec' in the village and 'spec' in the village and we got there . . .

W: Wallace: To expect to fight?

ME: To expect to fight.

W: Wallace: Uh-huh. So you took off and—in how many choppers?

ME: Well, I'd say the first wave was about four of us. I mean four choppers, and uh . . .

W: Wallace: How many men aboard each chopper?

ME: Uh, five of us. And, uh, we landed next to the village, and we all got on line and we started walking toward the village. And there was one man—one spoke in the shelter, and he was all fuddled up down in there, and the man called out and said, "There's a gook over here."

W: Wallace: How old a man was this? Would you imagine? I mean was this a fighting man or an older man?

ME: An older man. And the man, healed out and said that "there's a gook over here," and then Sergeant Mitchell hollered back and said shoot him.

W: Wallace: Sgt. Mitchell was in charge of the 30 of you?

ME: He was in charge of the whole squad.

W: Wallace: Uh-huh.

ME: And so then the man shot him. So we moved on into the village, and we started searching up the village and gathering people and running through the center of the village.

W: Wallace: How many people did you round up?

ME: Well, there was about 40-45 people that we gathered in the—in, like I say, in the center of the village. And we placed them in there, and it was like a little island, right there in the center of the village, I'd say. And—

W: Wallace: What kind of people—men, women, children?

ME: Men, women, children.

W: Wallace: Babies?

ME: Babies. And we all huddled them up. We made them squat down, and Lt. Calley came over and said, "You know what to do with them, don't you?" and I said "yes." So I took it for granted that he just wanted us to watch them. And he left, and came back about ten or 15 minutes later, and said, "How come you ain't killed them?"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Viet Cong Propaganda Units Demand U.S. Pay in Blood

HONG KONG, Nov. 25 (AP).—Three Vietnamese Communist propaganda agencies today demanded "blood payments" for the anti blood spilled by the U.S. fascist war criminals in the case at Song My.

In what appeared to be a coordinated move, North Vietnam's A Hanoi, the official army newspaper Quan Doi Nhon Dan, the Viet Cong Liberation Radio urged "our fighting comrades and our Vietnamese people to transform our just hatred against the U.S. fascists into determined strength that will kill them and puppet (South Vietnamese) troops everywhere they meet throughout our land."

"Blood must be paid by blood," said Quan Doi in a front-page commentary broadcast by Radio Hanoi.

Liberation Radio, the clandestine voice of the Communist Cong in South Vietnam, urged "the taking of the blood of those who spilled the blood of hundreds of our innocent people at Song My."

All three told the Vietnamese Communists that the "bloody crimes massacre at Song My" has aided the cause of the Communists in Vietnam. "It has revolted and alienated even nations who have supported U.S. aggression in Vietnam," Liberation Radio.

"The people of the world," said Radio Hanoi, "will no longer be fooled by the Nixon administration's protestations that it is peace in Vietnam."

"The people of America will now more strongly than ever against those rulers who want to continue the war."

More Alleged Massacres Charged

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The Viet Cong's political arm, coming on the alleged U.S. killing of Vietnamese civilians at My village, said today that at least three other massacres of Vietnamese had occurred under American auspices.

In a Radio Hanoi broadcast monitored here, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam said that the alleged "My massacre" was "only one of the innumerable bloody massacres perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys in Vietnam."

It said, "The most typical cases are the massacre in Ba Lang, where over 1,500 people were killed, that in Kong Biring, where 1,500 people were killed or wounded, and that in the case of Tay Ninh and Poulo Condor, where nearly 1,000 people killed or injured."

Bonn Bids For Dutch, Pole Amity

Offers Warsaw Full Negotiations

By David Binder

BOON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The government of Chancellor Willy Brandt made bids of reconciliation today to Poland and the Netherlands, two embittered victims of Germany's World War II aggression.

As President Gustav Heinemann began the second day of a successful goodwill visit to Holland, Mr. Brandt's chief diplomat in Warsaw, Heinrich Boes, called on Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Winiwicz to deliver a note offering "comprehensive negotiations" to the Communist government.

The timing of these first foreign policy moves of the Brandt government, which took office only a month ago, appeared to be deliberate.

Both the Social Democratic chancellor and the Social Democratic president have indicated in the past that they were keenly aware of the resentment against Germany in Poland and the Netherlands since the Nazi era.

Official relations between The Hague and Bonn have been close and fruitful for years. But the ordinary Dutch still dislike Germans.

First Visit

Mr. Heinemann, the first German head of state to visit the Netherlands since Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1907, has been genuinely welcomed as a representative of the democratic spirit in this country. This marks what journalists of both nations have called a new era.

Bonn's approach to Warsaw is the first undertaken at the diplomatic level by the Federal Republic, which regards itself as the constitutional successor of Hitler's Third Reich.

According to a Warsaw dispatch by the West German news agency, DPA, Mr. Boes, who heads the West German trade mission in Poland, spent almost an hour conferring with Mr. Winiwicz.

Until today, Mr. Boes had been restricted in his contacts with his host government by the Polish Foreign Trade Ministry. His reception at the Foreign Ministry marked his acceptance as an envoy of the government rather than as a trade representative. The two governments have maintained trade missions since 1963.

In his initial policy declaration in October, Mr. Brandt said his government would ask Poland to join in a bilateral pact to renounce the use of force. He specified that such a pact should acknowledge the "territorial integrity" of the signatories.

Oder-Neisse Line

He repeated this in an interview over the weekend with the Polish Communist news agency, Zycie Warszawy, indicating that he viewed such a pact as a means of meeting Poland's demand that West Germany acknowledge the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier.

The Oder-Neisse line was drawn at Yalta in 1945 by Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt as a temporary demarcation pending a final peace treaty with conquered Germany. Since then, the Poles have insisted that the Oder-Neisse boundary is final and they built up their "western territory" accordingly. But Mr. Brandt's conservative predecessors refused to accept the frontier.

Nothing that the Oder-Neisse line is the frontier between Poland and West Germany, government officials here remarked that Warsaw's continuing insistence on its acknowledgment by Bonn is an unspoken indication that the Poles share the Federal Republic's view that it is the legitimate successor to the Third Reich.

Calley Retains Job With Army Pending Trial

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 25 (NYT).—First Lt. William Lawa Calley Jr., who faces charges of the premeditated murder of at least 109 persons in the village of Song My, South Vietnam, will continue to work in an administrative job in the office of the deputy post commander while awaiting court-martial, it was learned yesterday.

He will be free to leave the post to visit nearby Columbus. But if he wants to leave the Fort Benning area, he will have to apply for permission, as all other soldiers on the post do.

An officer denied that this was unusual treatment for a man facing a court-martial, saying that "incarceration is only used to protect a man or to make sure he's available for trial."

U.S. Rejects Germ War, Will Destroy Stockpile

First-Strike Use of Gas Renounced

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—President Nixon announced today that the United States is renouncing the development of all germ-warfare weapons except for protective research as a peace move to prevent "massive, unpredictable and potentially uncontrollable consequences."

[The Soviet Union asked today at the United Nations for early conclusion of an international ban on the production of biochemical weapons.]

Mr. Nixon ordered the Defense Department to start planning now to dispose of all U.S. stocks of bacteriological weapons.

He said also in a special announcement that the United States would not use lethal chemical weapons such as poison gas except in retaliation. And he asked the Senate to ratify a 1925 Geneva pact prohibiting the use of germ or poison gas in war.

"Mankind already carries in its own hands too many of the seeds of its own destruction," Mr. Nixon said.

Peace, Understanding

"By the examples we set today, we hope to contribute to an atmosphere of peace and understanding between nations and among men."

The President said U.S. research in germ warfare would be limited to defensive purposes such as immunization and safety measures.

There was no immediate indication how the Pentagon would dispose of its present germ-warfare arsenal. There was a flurry of controversy earlier this year over the disposal of chemical weapons such as mustard gas as distinct from biological weapons.

In testimony released today by the House Appropriations Committee, the Army said it had spent \$203.8 million in research for both chemical and biological weapons since 1963.

Mr. Nixon said U.S. intelligence agencies "will continue to watch carefully the nature and extent of the biological programs of others."

In addition to renouncing "first use" of lethal chemicals, the President extended the American position to first use of incapacitating chemicals.

Some Exceptions

That will not apply to tear gas, so-called riot-control agents and certain chemicals used against plant life.

The Geneva agreement was submitted to the Senate in 1925 for ratification, but no action was taken. The United States, nevertheless, says it has adhered to the principles of the pact even though it is not yet a signatory.

Russia subscribed to the Geneva protocol in 1928. China also has agreed to it.

Mr. Nixon made his announcement in person to reporters after a bipartisan meeting of House and Senate leaders, including members of Foreign Affairs and Armed Services committees.

Mr. Nixon said his decisions resulted from an extensive review of the biochemical-warfare policies and programs under the auspices of the National Security Council.

The President described his program as "an initiative toward peace." In his statement he said the United States:

- Reaffirms its off-repeated renunciation of the first use of lethal chemical weapons.
- Extends this renunciation to the first use of incapacitating chemicals.
- Consistent with these decisions

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THREE MORE LIKE BEFORE—The Hornet's skipper greets the astronauts on board. From left, in the quarantine module: Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon and Alan Bean.

Astronauts, in 'Excellent Health,' Follow Moon Rocks to Houston Lab

ABOARD U.S.S. HORNET, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The Apollo-13 astronauts were reported in excellent shape today as they cruised toward Hawaii after a ten-day, million-mile space voyage to the moon and back.

Doctors said, however, that Capt. Alan L. Bean suffered a half-inch cut above his right eye when he was hit by a camera at splashdown. He also had an inflamed ear, a result, it is thought, of the spacecraft's oxygen atmosphere.

Capt. Bean, Capt. Charles (Pete) Conrad and Capt. Richard B. Gordon all had minor skin irritations from biomedical sensors that were attached to their chests during the mission. This was not uncommon. "All in all, they are in excellent health," said Dr. Clarence Jernigan nine hours after the astronauts were brought aboard this veteran recovery ship from their bobbing moon capsule.

"The crew feels fine and appears well rested," he added.

Capt. Bean's cut was stitched up and Dr. Keith Baird, quarantine control manager aboard the Hornet, said, "It is not considered of a serious nature."

Dr. Baird said Capt. Bean's ear problem was probably caused by spacecraft oxygen drying his mucous membranes. "We've seen this on other missions," he said.

Singing Captains

After being fished from the sea and whisked to the carrier, the astronauts had received a telephone call from President Nixon, who was on hand at Cape Kennedy for their takeoff 11 days ago and now promoted them all on the spot from Navy commanders to captains.

Mr. Nixon told them that he was sorry he couldn't be aboard the Hornet as he had been exactly four months ago when he welcomed the Apollo-11 crew back from the moon.

"You weren't the first on the

moon," Mr. Nixon said, "but, Commander Conrad, you were the first to sing from the moon. We had the first moonquake and the first press conference from outer space."

"I've been trying to think of some way to recognize you, so exercising my prerogative as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, I decided you should be promoted, and from this day forth shall be known as Captain Conrad, Captain Gordon and Captain Bean. Congratulations."

Capt. Bean, at 37, is now the

youngest peacetime captain in the history of the U.S. Navy, according to a naval spokesman. He also holds the record for rapid promotion to captain—having held the lower rank only five months.

Capt. Conrad spoke briefly by radio with Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration today.

"Al [Bean] got whacked with a camera when we splashed down"

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Astronaut Collins May Join State Dept. as Image Builder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—The State Department is looking to an astronaut to give it a new space-age image.

Michael Collins, the Air Force colonel who piloted the Apollo-11 capsule while Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin made man's first walk on the moon, has been approached to take over as assistant secretary of state for public affairs.

Col. Collins, who was interviewed for the job in Washington last week, refused to comment yesterday on the outcome.

The idea is "unabashedly a public relations operation," one official said. "We've got a lousy image and we earned it, sending out stuffed shirts with phony British accents to represent the foreign service."

The assistant secretary's post Col. Collins would fill has been held on an acting basis by career officer Richard I. Phillips since Dixon Donnelly left in January to return to the Treasury.

State's public affairs bureau no longer includes the news office but consists of various promotional offices which publish



Michael Collins

Informational materials, provide speakers and handle other public contacts.

Solzhenitsyn Invited to Defect by Soviet Writers' Union

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (AP).—A powerful Soviet writers' organization today accused liberal novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn of being "hostile to the cause of socialism" and invited him to defect to the West if he wants to.

A harsh statement by the Writers' Union of the Russian Federation charged that Mr. Solzhenitsyn has "joined hands with those who oppose the Soviet social system."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, whose last two novels are banned in the Soviet Union, was expelled from the Writers' Union Nov. 6. He claimed in a widely circulated "open letter" that he was expelled in absentia and had no chance to defend himself.

The union today cited his letter as "proof of his utter disregard for civic duty, and direct transition to positions hostile to the cause of socialism."

The only Solzhenitsyn novel published here, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," is no longer available. His current best-sellers in the West, "The Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle," have been circulated only in typewritten form in Soviet intellectual circles.

A summary of the union's statement, distributed by the official Soviet news agency Tass, charged further that the controversial author holds positions "alien to our people."

"Nobody is going to stop Solzhenitsyn and prevent him from going away," the Tass summary said, "even if he desires to go where his anti-Soviet works and letters are received with such delight."

The retaliation by the union, to be published in the weekly newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta (Literary Gazette) tomorrow, could foreshadow further sanctions against him including his arrest on charges of anti-Soviet agitation.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn had warned in his open letter that Soviet society is "gravely ill."

"Wipe the dust off your watches," Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote. "You are centuries behind the times. Throw open your beloved heavy curtains. You do not even suspect that the dawn has risen outside."

The union today rejected his claim that he was expelled in absentia as "nothing but a lie."

The union "acted in strict accordance with the union's rules," the statement said.

The reason given for Mr. Solzhenitsyn's expulsion from the union was his alleged portrayal of Soviet life in a "black way" and his failure to do enough to battle "threats and pseudo-theoretical discourse."

By writing the open letter, the union said, Mr. Solzhenitsyn himself "reaffirmed the need, the correctness and the inevitability of his exclusion from the Soviet Writers' Union."

The union charged that his letter, which still is circulating in typewritten form among Moscow intellectuals, was "full of abuses, threats and pseudo-theoretical discourse."

act Echoed for 55 Minutes

Scientists Think Intrepid Hit 'Travel Sandwich' on Moon

By Victor Cohn

ASTON, Nov. 25 (UPI)—Scientists here now think that the junked moonship Intrepid hit a "travel sandwich" on the moon's surface.

The scientists believe that the Intrepid was fired at the surface of the moon, and that the signal was trapped in a "travel sandwich" of two lava layers, thus giving a signal that bounced forth again and again.

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Rogers Plans to See Brandt, Pompidou

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).

Secretary of State William F. Rogers will leave Washington today to meet with French President Georges Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt early next month, State Department announced.

Rogers will leave Washington Dec. 2 to head the U.S. delegation to the Dec. 3-5 NATO summit meeting in Brussels.

The meeting is traditional at the NATO summit, and Rogers will meet with the NATO secretary general, Lord Avon, and the defense secretary, Lord Fraser.

Rogers will also meet with the Belgian prime minister, Mr. Eyskens, and the French prime minister, Mr. Pompidou.

Rogers will also meet with the German chancellor, Mr. Brandt, and the French president, Mr. Pompidou.

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BELOW SEE LEVEL—Tearing up the White House swimming pool to make place for expanded press facilities, workmen unearthed two dirt-filled rooms which contained artifacts dating back more than a century. Among these were parts of plates and crockery from the Pierce (1853-57) and Lincoln (1861-65) administrations, apparently tossed out by servants who didn't want to admit breaking them. The White House curator believes more hidden rooms may be found during the excavation work.

Moratorium Bill Put at \$2 Million

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).

Anti-Vietnam war demonstrations here ten days ago cost the government and local business almost \$2 million, the Republican leader of the House of Representatives said yesterday.

In a House speech, Gerald Ford of Michigan mentioned damage caused by "the relatively small radical element among the demonstrators."

He said the government, the police department and local business firms reported damage to 503 private buildings and 20 government buildings. In addition, 606 people were injured and 361 arrested.

Almost half the estimated costs came from transporting several thousand federal troops into the area. Other costs included police overtime pay and \$240,000 damage.

Senate Rejects Tax Break, Except for Mining Interests

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).

The Senate voted today to continue the income-tax surcharge at a 5 percent rate through June, 1970.

It defeated 49-23 an amendment offered by Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., D. Va., to strip from the tax-reform bill a provision that would continue the levy for that time.

The outcome was a significant victory for President Nixon in the early voting on disputed issues in the big bill.

Mr. Nixon had said the extension was necessary to provide badly needed revenue for the remainder of the current fiscal year and thus contribute to the budget surplus he is planning as part of the fight against inflation.

Tax Break Rejected

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).

Moving with surprising speed on the first day's debate of the tax

reform bill, the Senate crushed attempts yesterday to double the \$500 personal exemption and to remove newly created preferences for oil and mining interests.

Sen. John J. Williams, R. Del., a foe of special breaks for the oil and mining industries and ranking Republican on the Senate Finance Committee, was rebuffed on his amendment to delete a \$10 million concession to oil producers with less than \$3 million annual revenue. The vote was 34 to 26.

Under present law, all producers may deduct an amount equal to 37 1/2 percent of total revenue from net income before computing taxes, but no more than 50 percent of that net income. The Finance Committee bill cuts that depletion allowance to 23 percent but permits the smaller producers to deduct up to 65 percent of net income.

Sen. Williams argued that there is no justification for widening an existing loophole and said that operators with income up to \$3 million are really not little people.

Chairman Russell B. Long, D. La., of the Finance Committee, floor manager of the bill, said the new ceiling is justified in that most small producers are not able to take the full 37 1/2 percent or even 23 percent depletion because of lower profit margins. The provision would help less efficient wells, he said.

Indian Invaders of Alcatraz Reject Appeal for a Pullout

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25 (Reuters).

An Indian invasion force today rejected an appeal from Interior Secretary Walter Hickel to retreat from Alcatraz Island, the abandoned prison fortress in the middle of San Francisco Bay which they seized six days ago.

Through Indians on the mainland, the 100-strong invasion force issued a statement making clear it is interested only in negotiating on its own terms.

Militant warriors from 20 tribes across the United States seized the island at dawn last Thursday and proclaimed it Indian property, saying they wanted Alcatraz as a symbolic reparation for all the land the white man stole from them.

In a message from Washington yesterday, Mr. Hickel said he would hold talks with the Indians as long as they did not set conditions—namely their request that ownership of the island be transferred to them from the government within two weeks.

"I am available at any time to meet with their representatives to discuss their views on what should be done with the property, but without any conditions in advance of those discussions," he said.

Back came the terse reply from the Indians: "The preconditions still stand."

The government has made no attempt to dislodge them by force but has told them to leave and has intermittently called on the Coast Guard to blockade the misty 12-acre rock. At present, food and medical supplies for the invaders are being allowed to land.

Other negotiating conditions set by the Indians include a request that the government provide funds for setting up an Indian cultural center on Alcatraz and that Mr. Hickel come to the barren rock in person.

They also called on the 70 or so Indian tribes throughout the United States to say what was wrong with their reservations so that the specific grievances of the entire Indian people could be made known.

Richard J. Oakes, a 27-year-old

Ulster-Springbok

Rugby Match Is Off

BELFAST—Northern Ireland, Nov. 25 (UPI)—The rugby match between the South African Springboks and Ulster scheduled for Saturday at Belfast was called off today.

It is understood the Security Council—which comprises army and police chiefs and members of the Northern Ireland cabinet—feared anti-apartheid demonstrations might shatter the uneasy peace in Belfast, scene of bitter rioting last summer.

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France and U.S. To Expand Joint Science Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).

France and America today pledged further extension of their co-operation in the scientific and technical fields as French cabinet minister Francois X. Ortoli concluded his visit to Washington.

Mr. Ortoli, minister for industrial and scientific development, was here at the invitation of Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, science advisor to President Nixon.

A joint statement said the two "expressed their satisfaction with the progress which has occurred in the short time since they last met (in Paris last September), and reaffirmed their support for an expanded program of scientific and technical cooperation."

They also announced the appointment of several well-known scientists and administrators to provide high-level coordination of the cooperative program.

The new rates, however, would only favor individual or group travel on excursions ranging from 14 to 45 days.

Rates for mid-Atlantic travel—between Latin America and Europe—were also expected to be reduced as part of the deal, Mr. Reynolds said.

Mr. Reynolds said that airlines—here to put a stop to their uncontrolled price-cutting war—had accepted in principle the following points:

● To extend the validity of the 14 to 21-day excursion to 28 with no change in price.

● That a limited number of stop-overs—tentatively five—would be allowed in the 14 to 28-day excursion.

The stop-over restriction was introduced in view of the economies involved, mainly to avoid passengers switching to too many carriers on a single trip, an IATA official explained.

2d Spanish Quint Dies But Survivors Thrive

BARCELONA, Nov. 25 (AP).

One of the four surviving quintuplets born in Tarrasa last Friday died at Francisco Franco Hospital here today, doctors reported.

The boy, who weighed two and a half pounds, succumbed after a massive pulmonary hemorrhage.

The smallest of the quintuplets, a boy, died Sunday.

The survivors, a girl and two boys, are gaining weight and are in satisfactory condition, doctors said today, and their mother, Isabel Hernandez Nella, 38, wife of a metal worker, is in good condition.

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Violence Commission Urges Draft Reforms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).

The National Violence Commission called today for draft reforms and a lowering of the minimum voting age to 18 as steps to wean alienated youth back into the mainstream of American society.

The commission, headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, also suggested easing criminal penalties for use or simple possession of marijuana and for new studies to determine the physical and psychological effects of smoking "pot."

The panel praised Congress for approving President Nixon's Selective Service lottery, which would have the effect of limiting the draft to 19-year-olds starting in 1971. But it called on lawmakers to pass next year the remainder of the President's draft-reform package.

Dr. Eisenhower told a news conference that many youths turn to violence out of a sense of frustration because they are not permitted to participate directly in the nation's political process. He said giving them the right to vote would help.

The brother of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower said "75 to 80 percent of the nation's young are opposed to the war in Vietnam but only a very small minority have refused to serve."

"Common Sense"

"There is a lot of good common sense in the statement that those who are old enough to carry out the foreign policy of this country by offering their lives in war are also old enough to decide (through voting) if they are to have a war," Dr. Eisenhower said.

"The youth of today have not been called on by their elders to defend these values by service in causes which young and old alike believe to be urgent and important, such as the war against the Axis powers or the struggle to end the depression of the '30s," the commission said in a 12-page report.

"Instead, they face the prospect of having to fight in a war most

of them believe is unjustified, or futile, or both."

The commission noted that the crime rate for urban violence is two or three times higher among youths between ages 15 and 24 than among older persons.

It said that youth forms the cutting edge of sometimes violent social protest and observed that such violence could be explained in part as misplaced idealism or as a result of stum deprivation.

But it said, "We cannot accept violent attacks on some of our most valuable institutions, or upon the lives of our citizens, simply because some among the attackers may be either ideologically motivated or greatly disadvantaged."

Retirement of Lippmann, Krock, '2 of Johnson's Major Achievements'

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (Reuters).

Mrs. Liz Carpenter, former press secretary to Lady Bird Johnson, says she felt that President Lyndon B. Johnson considered the retirement of columnists Arthur Krock and Walter Lippmann as "two of his major achievements."

In her memoirs in the current issue of McCall's magazine, Mrs. Carpenter said the former President's "trouble with the press" stemmed from a "numbers" problem.

"There is only one President, and there are 930 reporters accredited to the White House. Well, actually 928. While we were there Arthur Krock (Washington columnist for The New York Times) retired and Walter Lippmann left town. I always suspected the President felt these were two of his major achievements."

Mrs. Carpenter, a veteran Washington reporter, revealed that although Mrs. Johnson studied journalism in college, "she seldom read her own press."

"The President and I read every line," she said, recalling that following White House press conferences, President Johnson would be at his teletype machines "before the reporters were out the door."

"If the stories didn't clock out fast enough, he would lift up the glass lid, reach down and pull out the copy. I was terrified he would get his arm caught in the machinery."

Student Homosexual Group Recognized by Minnesota U.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 25 (UPI).

The University of Minnesota has recognized as a legitimate student organization a group called "Fight Repression of Erotic Expression" (FREE).

The members are 75 homosexuals, and their motto is, "Gay Is Good."

"Recognition," which is in the hands of a joint faculty-student committee of the university senate on the 43,000-student campus, does not mean "approval." It is a routine listing that gives an organization such rights as free use of university meeting rooms.

Recognition was given without controversy, and university officials reported no objections from the citizenry at large.

However, questions arose at a meeting of the Republican-controlled Board of Regents last weekend. The board told the university administrators to "study" the whole recognition system and report back.

Regents chairman Lester Milken, a car dealer, said it was a "consensus of all the regents" that the recognition system needed review.

Recognized groups need an adviser and FREE's is Karen Phelps, a tall, blonde, 20-year-old former student. Miss Phelps said FREE was needed because there was no organization for homosexuals here. She estimated the ratio on the campus is the same as in the population as a whole, or about 10 percent.

"We Should be Free"

"We want to educate people. Gay is good, and we should be free to enjoy the rights of straight society," Miss Phelps said. "We encourage our members to tell their parents not to lash out at them but to help parents understand them."

She said that student deviates would find it easier to disclose homosexuality to parents with a group behind them. It parents really love their children they will

Wallace Pays a Visit To S. Korean President

SEOUL, Nov. 25 (AP).

Former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chung Hee Park today.

Mr. Wallace arrived in Seoul from Vietnam Sunday on a four-day visit as part of his Asian fact-finding tour. Mr. Wallace also met with Foreign Minister Choi Kyu-Bah.

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Finning of the End

Israel Announces Capture of a Key Galilee Terrorist

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Security authorities announced today the capture of a key figure in the largest network of cells operating in Israel since the 1967 war.

The man, identified as a 35-year-old Arab, was arrested Sunday in a village south of Jenin, in occupied West Bank, and died tonight as Capt. Rashid el-Kurum, the site of another ring, blew himself up as they drove into Acre.

One Arab was killed immediately. The other was reported at the time to have died before he could be questioned. Apparently, he was able to identify Capt. Rashid and his headquarters before dying.

Capt. Rashid had praised for his Israeli captors. "Listen, I built networks that were supposed to operate for a year," he said. "But some were discovered within a week. I take my hat off. Maybe I should work for you."

Turkmen

Before the 1967 war, Capt. Rashid worked for Jordanian intelligence tracking down Arab guerrillas operating against both King Hussein of Jordan and the Israelis. After the war, when these guerrillas sought him out for revenge, Capt. Rashid proposed instead that he work for them. The guerrillas accepted this suggestion.

He reportedly established the Acre cell whose members have been charged with more than a dozen major acts of sabotage, including the sabotage of the Haifa refinery pipeline and the dynamiting of five apartment houses in Haifa.

He established cells in Madj el-Kurum, Shead and other Galilee towns. Just this morning, the Israelis arrested four West Bank Arabs in Dir Ahn Dair and charged them with the sabotage of a reservoir at Tannach, a town northwest of Jenin.

At least seven persons were killed and scores of others injured in the bombings ascribed by Israeli authorities to these groups.

Capt. Rashid lived in Sir with his mother, who was instructed to get rid of the weapons, ammunition and explosives if he was ever captured.

"There's no friend like a mother," he said confidently as an Arabic-speaking Israeli reporter.

After he was picked up at home, he was taken to an orange grove several hundred yards from the house and buried the explosives and other materials in a circular watering ditch. Then she watered the entire orchard.

When Capt. Rashid returned with his Israeli captors, he reportedly asked her: "Where did you hide the stuff?"

"Are you crazy?" she screamed at him.

"Mother, they know more than I ever dreamed," he said. "I'm really convinced they led her son and the Israelis to the buried cache. They found 180 slabs of explosives weighing 90 pounds in all, ten Kalashnikov assault rifles and ammunition."

The Israelis said Capt. Rashid did not have a radio and presumably received whatever instructions he needed during his trips to Amman. They surmised that he might have obtained his material through the Araba, or desert border area south of the Dead Sea.

Capt. Rashid did not trust anyone, the Israelis said, so he carried messages and distributed weapons and the explosives himself.

Israeli authorities said they have never had any trouble with the inhabitants of Sir. Although the village is only seven miles south of Jenin, it requires a 30-mile journey over a road through the hills to reach it.

In another development, Israeli authorities declared yesterday after a fierce gun battle in Jenin that no restrictions would be imposed on the occupied town because townspeople had not assisted suspected Arab terrorists.

The announcement was made by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who visited the area after a brief but costly encounter led to the deaths of an Israeli border policeman and two Arab suspects.

Egypt Reported to Accept Visit by U.S. Diplomat

CAIRO, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Hopes for new diplomatic initiatives in the deadlocked Arab-Israeli conflict were brightened here today by reports that Egypt had agreed to visit by Joseph J. Sisco, U.S. assistant secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

Mr. Sisco has been involved in efforts to formulate a package plan for a solution of the conflict. He is reported to have broached the possibility of visiting Cairo and other Middle East capitals after earlier this month rejected latest U.S. proposals for a settlement with Israel.

It is understood that a date for visit has not yet been fixed. It is assumed that Mr. Sisco will attempt to arrive in Cairo Dec. 20, when Arab leaders scheduled to open a summit conference in Morocco to coordinate strategy against Israel.

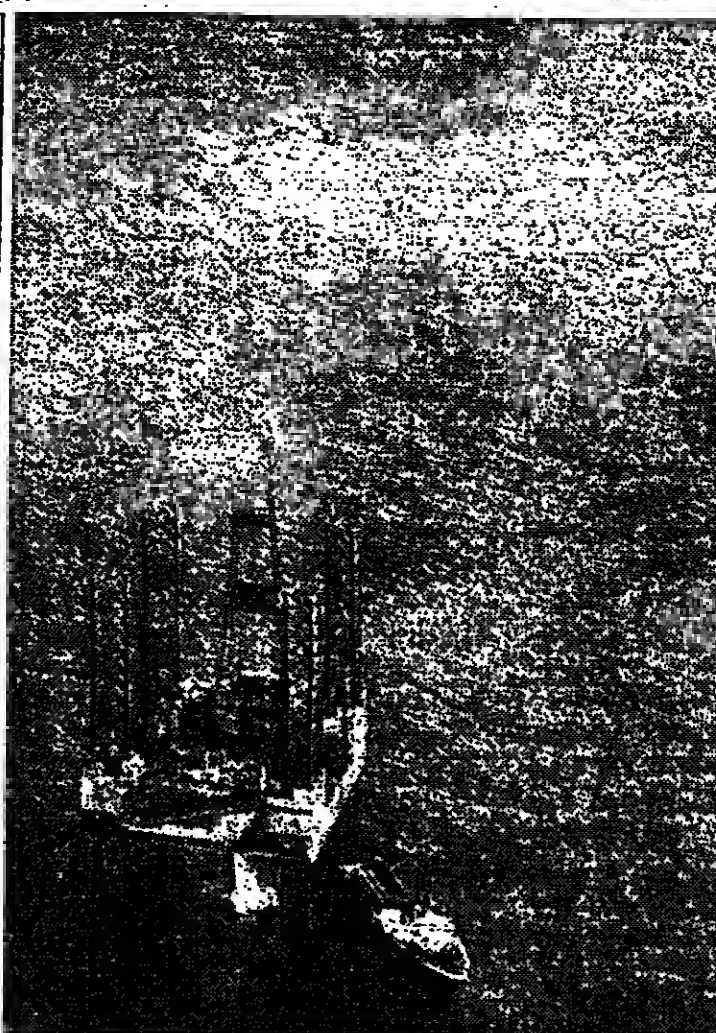
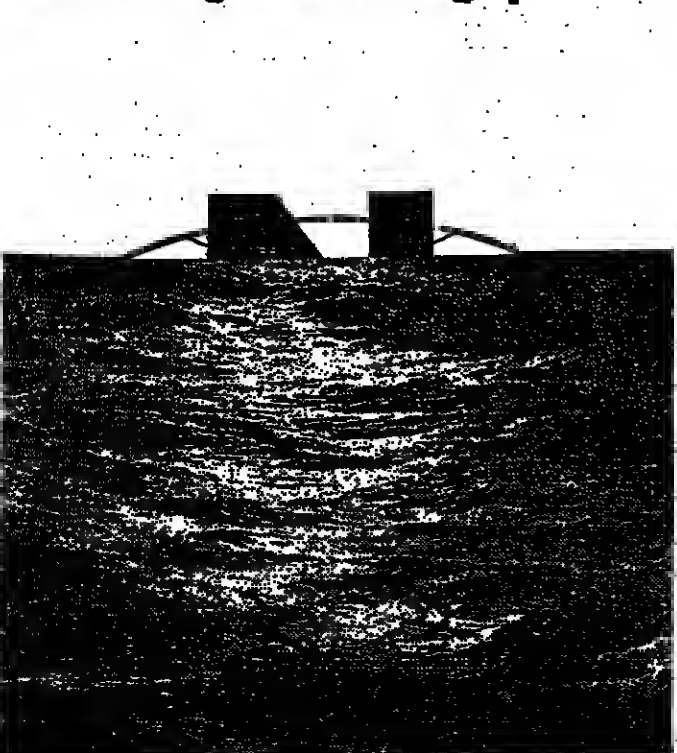
Mr. Sisco goes through with visit to Cairo, he will be the first U.S. official to come here since Cairo broke diplomatic relations with Washington after its withdrawal in June, 1967.

French Journalist Dies After Accident

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Georges Chaffard, 40, a French journalist who worked for Le Monde, L'Espresso and the Nouvel Observateur, today of injuries suffered in an accident Sunday.

Mr. Chaffard, whose wife Jacqueline died in the accident, was a leftist on military affairs and author of a book, "Les Deux faces du Vietnam." His four children, also in the accident, have been hospitalized in serious condition.

something new coming up...



IN CALMER SEAS—The oil rig Constellation which capsized and sank in the stormy North Sea yesterday.

Helicopters Rescue 67 Men From 2 Oil Rigs in North Sea

LONDON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Helicopters today rescued 67 men from an oil-drilling rig that capsized and sank in a North Sea gale and evacuated 40 others from another rig threatened by the storm, coast guard spokesmen said.

Helicopter pilots flew through snow and 50-mile-an-hour winds in today's pre-dawn darkness to rescue the 67 from the rig Constellation. The rig was under tow to Rotterdam when it overturned 95 miles off Flamborough Head, the spokesmen said.

Later this morning the pilots went out again to take 40 of a crew of 61 off the rig North Star, standing 120 miles northeast of Great Yarmouth, which is threatened by high seas and winds, the spokesmen reported.

A spokesman for International Drilling Co., owners of the Constellation, said the platform was put under tow 90 miles off Great Yarmouth. Five tugs pulled it for 36 hours through high seas until it finally capsized in 30-foot waves, he said.

The men from the Constellation were flown to another oil derrick, the Britannia, and the crew of the North Star to the Orion, both currently out of the storm's area, the coast guard spokesmen said.

The spokesman for the owners of the sunken rig said all the men were rescued before it capsized.

Coast guard officials said the capsized rig stayed afloat until late this morning, when it sank.

Bertrand Russell Plans Tribunal Of Possible Czech Show Trials

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—Bertrand Russell, the 97-year-old philosopher who sponsored a "tribunal" that investigated alleged American war crimes in Vietnam, announced plans today for a similar investigation of possible political show trials in Czechoslovakia.

Lord Russell expressed alarm in a letter to The Times over reports that show trials may take place in Prague.

"It is imperative to defend the lives of those whose crime was the Czechoslovak 'spring' of 1968," he said. "If trials are to be staged, the offered evidence must be subjected to the most exhaustive scrutiny, and this task must not be left to the cold warriors."

Speaking on behalf of his Peace Foundation, Lord Russell appealed to all those who "have carried out independent investigations into the character of the war in Vietnam" to prepare for similar hearings on Czechoslovakia.

Christopher Farley, director of the Russell foundation, later said that evidence would be given by persons not involved in the East-West ideological dispute.

"They will be persons who have no record of anti-Communism and whom the Russians will not be able to dismiss as anti-Communist propagandists," he said.

Czech Labor Code to Attack Cheating, Loafing, Parasitism

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The Czechoslovak regime disclosed today details of proposed new legislation against "cheating, loafing and parasitism."

The Communist party press announced that the existing labor code would be amended to permit dismissal without notice of workers "who systematically violate labor discipline or whose job performance is inadequate."

Other new legal provisions will call for "fast and particularly effective punishment" of persons found guilty of negligence, parasitism, racketeering and corruption.

Thirteen top labor leaders resigned or were fired today from posts on the Central Trade Union Council, United Press International said today in a CZEK report. CZEK said the purge of officials, most of whom are liberals, came during the first session of a two-day plenary meeting in Prague of the council.

One man, the staunchly liberal Vlastislav Flor, was banished both from the council presidency and the council itself. Another reformer, Bedrich Karbus, was "allowed" to resign the same two posts. Three other men also resigned from the presidency, five others were fired from the whole council and three resigned from the full body.

Ekarel Polacek, the council's chairman, echoed the current Communist line in a speech today when he spoke of "rightists" who influenced union policies during the reform period last year. Czechoslovak newspapers coupled their reports on the new draft bills with denunciations of poor working morale and widespread black-marketing.

The press reports made no mention of the opposition to the Soviet occupation and its domestic hard-line backers as possible causes of the present slackness in factories and on farms.

However, a daily newspaper for Slovak farmers, Rolnicki Noviny,

Waldeck Rochet Has Operation

PARIS, Nov. 25.—French Communist party leader Waldeck Rochet, 64, was operated on today for an infected prostate, his second operation this year. He spent several weeks convalescing this spring in Moscow following a kidney operation.

The state of Mr. Rochet's health and his consequently diminished role in the party's activities have led lately to speculation that he would be replaced as secretary-general during the French party's congress early next year.

The men most often cited as successors are Georges Marchais, the Moscow-oriented front runner, followed by Roland Leroy and Edouard Fajon. Georges Séguy, the head of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), is considered a dark-horse candidate.

After 7 Months

New Coalition Government Formed by Beirut Premier

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Rashid Karami succeeded tonight in forming a new Lebanese government, seven months to the day after pro-commando riots brought about his resignation as premier.

Mr. Karami announced a 16-man government of national coalition, entirely composed of members of parliament. It included all parliamentary groupings with the exception of the Christian rightist National Bloc of Raymond Edde, who had previously announced that he would not cooperate with Mr. Karami, whom he blames for Lebanon's crisis and its continuation. He maintains that Mr. Karami should never have resigned and should on the contrary have taken a tough line in suppressing the Palestinian commandos and other leftist supporters.

Although this government could win an overwhelming majority if it is ever presented to parliament, it was not certain that it would prove viable. The fact that Mr. Edde refused to participate makes it uncertain whether the other two members of what is known as the Tripartite Alliance of Christian Parties, Maurice Gemayel, head of the Christian Phalange, and Camille Chamoun, the former president, who heads the National Liberal party, would feel that they could take part.

Mr. Chamoun's party would be represented by Habib Mitrani as minister of health in the cabinet as announced.

During earlier efforts to put together a cabinet, Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Edde refused to participate in defense of Mr. Chamoun's right to a cabinet seat, and it is possible that Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Chamoun will now demonstrate solidarity with Mr. Edde.

If the new cabinet weathers this

13 Die in Caribbean After Drinking Fuel

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Thirteen people, including one woman and five children, have died and 41 are in a hospital after drinking aviation fuel and methylated spirits which they mistook for strong local rum called "Jack Iron."

The liquids were washed up here in drums from a wrecked schooner. The victims are all from the northern part of this Caribbean island, police said.

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

El Al Guard Back For Swiss Trial In Arab's Death

GENEVA, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Mordechai Ramdani, 23-year-old Israeli security guard, returned to Zurich from Tel Aviv today to face trial in the killing of one of the four Arabs who attacked an El Al plane last February at Zurich airport.

Upon his arrival, Mr. Ramdani was flown by helicopter to an undisclosed location pending the opening of the trial in Winterthur, near Zurich, Thursday.

The Israeli, who was released on bail last March, faces a charge of homicide with extenuating circumstances for allegedly killing one of the Arabs after he had surrendered and been disarmed. If convicted he could be sentenced to from one to ten years.

The three surviving Arabs, two men and a woman, are accused of murdering the El Al co-pilot, who died of his wounds several weeks after the attack. If convicted, they could receive a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

The canton of Zurich court rejected last week a plea by Mr. Ramdani's counsel that he be tried separately.

Hess Examination Starts; Condition Called Not Critical

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Doctors today began a five-day medical examination of Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, 75, who was taken to the British military hospital yesterday after complaining of stomach pains.

A British military government spokesman said Hess spent a quiet night, his first outside Berlin's Spandau jail since 1946.

Informal sources here said that Hess was not in a critical condition, but that he had complained of stomach pains for several weeks, particularly in the last few days.

They said doctors decided to take him to the hospital for a thorough examination which they could not have carried out at Spandau.

Hess's Freedom Sought

MUNICH, Nov. 25 (AP).—Hess's attorney, citing the prisoner's poor health, has renewed efforts to gain his release from prison.

Dr. Alfred Seidl said today he wrote letters to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Federal President Gustav Heinemann and that both had given their assurances that they would attempt to have Hess freed.

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Useful Addresses in Europe

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the International Herald Tribune

Contrast in the Pacific

When, with pinpoint accuracy, Apollo-12 sped through scattered clouds into the white-capped Pacific, its astronauts were adding another stanza to the saga of a great sea. Last of the horizons of Western man, the Pacific has marched, for good or ill, into the forefront of history.

One wonders what the little Polynesians of Samoa, bringing racial memories of the playful demigod, Maui, to the television screens of their village schools, thought of the feat, Maui could dredge up islands while fishing, or slow the sun's course to help the crops. Maui's people sailed their great double-hulled canoes toward the rising sun, across vast expanses of empty ocean to those corrugated mountains or shredded atolls that have given Europeans a glimpse of prehistory in a paradisiacal setting. And now moon rocks are routinely shuttled from the moon-craft to Pago Pago for the world's laboratories, and great jets speed to airfields on Tutuila, Tahiti and Oahu, compact with technological wonders.

The second manned expedition to the moon's surface—less than six months after the first—was an almost frightening example of how swiftly modern man can consolidate his exploratory gains. From that moment when Balboa, "silent upon a peak in Darien," first glimpsed the Pacific, the process of charting the sea was marked in centuries. Magellan, Drake, Anson—their ventures came many years apart and were star-crossed by death and hardship. Even

after Cook even after the Manila galleons had trudged in secretive loneliness for decades from the Philippines to Acapulco and back again, the Pacific was a sea of mystery and charm, that entranced Melville, and Stevenson, and London.

Indeed, although there is no mystery about the navigation of the Pacific now, and it is gridded with air and ship lanes, the Western world has still not resolved its relationship to the peoples of the oceanic expanse. Computers can program a flight to the moon, but they cannot give a humane answer to the problem of how a Fijian, a Samoan, a Micronesian, is to come to terms with the computer and all it represents.

In fact, Western man has himself not yet learned to live with his own technology; he has lost the super self-confidence that once sent missionaries and traders to the South Seas to bring civilization to heathenish heathens. He may teach little Samoans with television to know the wonders that exist outside the compact villages, with their hereditary chiefs and their ancient way of life—but looking back at teeming cities, at crowding problems, he cannot really believe that what he brings is the ultimate good.

There was a time when exploration drove man out of himself, to see new wonders and to break old ways. Today, such a feat as that of Apollo-12 can only drive him back into self-questioning. The wonders are still there—but man brings his problems to them, and cannot jettison them, even in the Sea of Storms.

Britain and Europe

A fundamental change in France's attitude toward British entry into the Common Market is responsible for the moderate optimism in Brussels and Bonn about next week's six-power summit meeting to discuss the issue.

Extraordinarily difficult economic problems remain to be overcome before negotiations with Britain can open, problems of farm subsidies and surpluses above all. But the political obstacles interposed for almost seven years by Gen. de Gaulle have now been withdrawn by his successor, President Pompidou. Ministerial meetings in Brussels preparatory to the summit conference evidently have convinced all France's partners of this, even the skeptical Dutch.

Gen. de Gaulle gave many reasons to explain his veto of negotiations with Britain. But his chief objection undoubtedly was that London would be a rival for European leadership. He preferred a six-nation continental community because it was small enough to be dominated by France and big enough to dominate Europe.

Mr. Pompidou has no pretensions to French dominance. Moreover, weakness of the franc and the loss of the bulk of France's gold reserves limit Paris's ability to disregard the views of its allies, whose monetary cooperation it needs. At home, Mr. Pompidou faces a strong current favoring the political unity of Western Europe, which would include Britain, reflected in recent public opinion polls and in a report of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly. He is also under pressure from centrists in his government who want Britain in the Common Market.

Mr. Pompidou's own view is that France stands to benefit politically from Britain's entry into Europe. It is not in France's interest, he believes, to have a hostile Britain on its doorstep. Britain also is needed, he

feels, to counterbalance Bonn's growing economic power and to strengthen the West's attraction for a Germany that increasingly may pursue the goal of reunification through direct negotiations with the East.

Economically, however, Britain's entry into the Common Market means increased industrial competition for France on top of that already coming from West Germany. Not only Mr. Pompidou and his Gaullist supporters, but his pro-Common Market ministers as well, are determined to protect French economic interests in the negotiations with Britain.

France is the chief beneficiary of Common Market farm subsidies and insists that the provisional rules that assure their multi-lateral financing be made permanent by the end of this year, as provided by the Rome Treaty. West Germany, the biggest contributor to the Common Market's agricultural fund, wants West Europe's soaring farm surpluses restricted by a ceiling on subsidies.

If the agricultural controversy can be resolved, several months of negotiations will still be needed to achieve the common six-nation position upon which France insists for other major aspects of the British negotiations. Under the "package deal" being prepared for the Dec. 11 summit meeting, France will be expected to accept negotiations with Britain next spring in exchange for its partners' pledges to achieve a common position and resolve the farm subsidy problem beforehand.

None of this will be easy. But conflicting economic interests are concrete, understandable issues, which can be compromised. The disappearance of Gen. de Gaulle's ideological "non," which could not be altered by discussion, creates a real possibility for the first time in years that the door to Europe can again be opened for Britain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon on Trade

President Nixon has described his trade bill as modest in scope but important in substance. Very true, Mr. President! And it is full of traps. Except for the overdue request for abolition of the American selling price system, the President's commitment to liberal trade has remained merely rhetorical. His request for more powers to curb imports and further exports may prove a heavy blow to the marketing of foreign products in the United States.

—From the (Munich) Merkur.

The Vietnam Atrocity Charges

The Americans—as a community and individually—owe the world the truth. It must be exacted in full and made public. This truth is needed by America and the Americans themselves, for today and tomorrow.

From this could come a sobering up and a fresh start for new efforts to save something which for that country is certainly much more significant than the number of Americans killed and injured in Vietnam.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

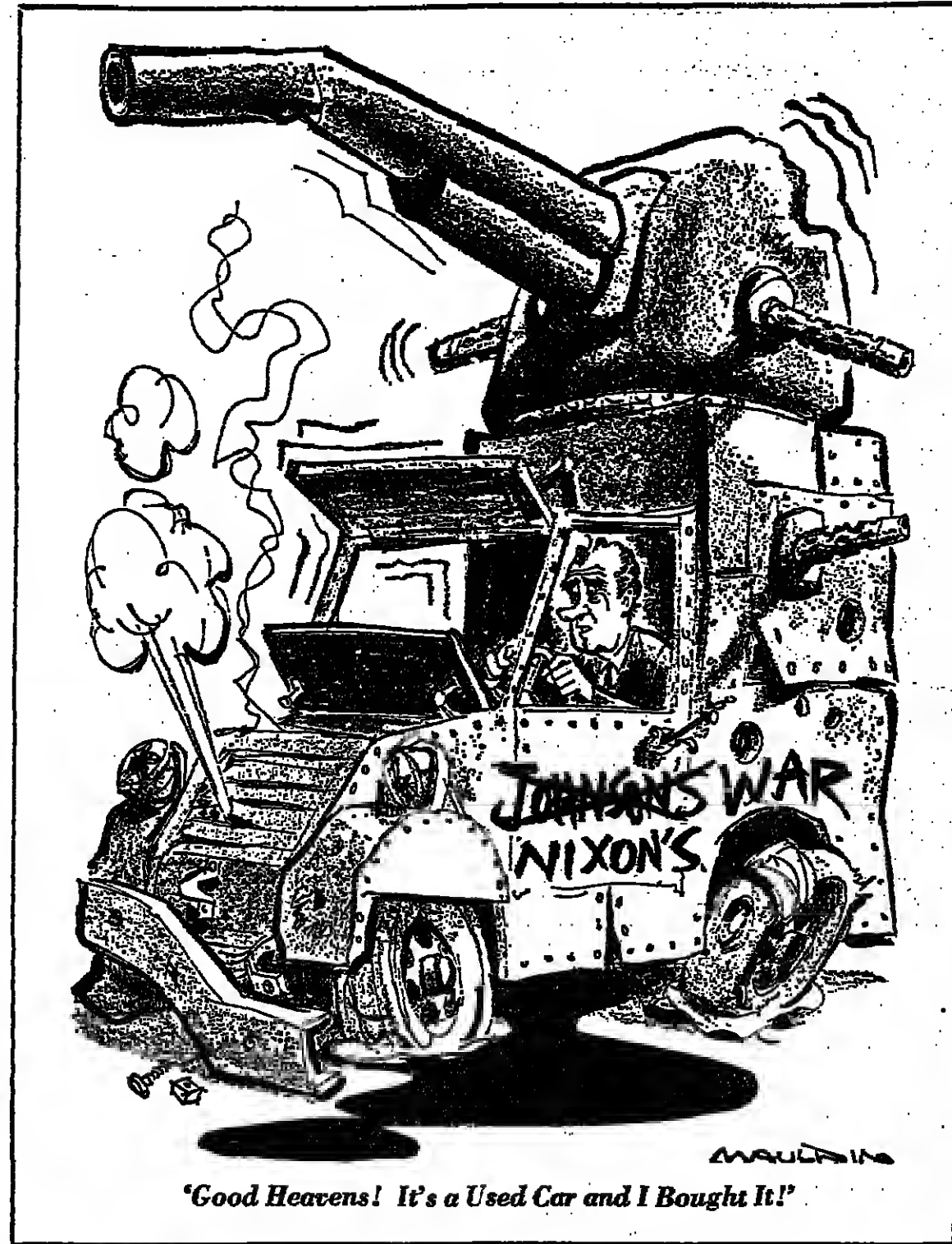
Nov. 26, 1894

PARIS—We have pointed out the faults of the French Chambers in these columns often enough to have a right to congratulate them in their patriotism. Prince Bismarck often held it up as an example to the Reichstag, and said there was never any opposition in France when the honor of the flag was at stake. This has been seen again in the sitting of the French Chamber, while discussing the Madagascar question. Both Moderates and Radicals support the present government.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 26, 1919

NEW ORLEANS—Whiskey, 4 percent beer, wines, cordials, in short, complete bar-room assortments of liquors, were purchased freely in New Orleans tonight following the granting of an injunction today by Federal Judge Foster, which, in effect, held wartime prohibition acts unconstitutional. Less than an hour after Judge Foster had enjoined federal authorities from interfering with the sale of bonded whiskeys, the great rush was on, and "straight liquor" flowed again.



Sermon From Sweden

By C. L. Salzberger

STOCKHOLM.—The United States today is distinctly unpopular in Sweden where the combination of anti-Vietnam war sentiment and curiously hostile propaganda among the youth has distorted the American image. If there is a great silent Swedish majority that likes the United States it is now notable for its silence.

There seems to be a feeling in this neutral country which successfully escaped two world conflicts that there is something nastily nationalistic and selfish in the U.S. approach not only to Vietnam but to the interventionist phase that has marked Washington's policy during the past generation.

I can think of no better way of recalling the genesis of this policy and explaining the philosophical origins of our military presence in both Asia and Europe than by citing passages from a recent little book by Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen called "The Transformation of American Foreign Policy." Bohlen, one of this generation's ablest and wisest diplomats, dates this "transformation" back to the days of President Truman and Secretary Marshall.

No Material Need
Truman argued that America should "come to the assistance of governments who were fighting against armed minorities supported from abroad." Bohlen points out that neither of the initial great contributions of this policy, the Marshall Plan and NATO, were produced "in response to any material need of the United States." He continues:

"The United States needed no more territory. Economically it could assure its needs through the normal processes of trade. It was certainly not due to any American ambition, nor any American wish, that it was simply an American response to an external situation which had developed as a result of the war. It was perfectly apparent that unless the United States took up the challenge, a large part of the world would fall prey to totalitarian power. . . . One of the difficulties of explaining this policy even in the early days, and even now, is

that our policy is not rooted in any national material interest of the United States, as most foreign policies of other countries in the past have been. It is, for example, very difficult even now to say with great certainty what we do seek. We employ a number of generalities—a world of peace and a world free from threat. . . .

"These thought patterns still exist and trouble our exercise or manipulation. If you will, of diplomacy. Thus, first of all, we have a tendency to regard foreign policy problems from a moral point of view, to see everything in black and white terms as good or bad. This approach tends to make the United States sometimes sound as though we are moralizing, adopting a holier-than-thou attitude which is excessively irritating to the more sophisticated nations.

Activist Current
"Secondly, we have belief that any problem in international affairs is soluble; that with proper goodwill you can bring about a solution—and by that I mean a solution which will be regarded as permanent. In truth there is no such thing as a permanent solution in international affairs. There are only tolerable adjustments."

Critics of our Vietnam policy don't like to concede that this has any relation to the broad current of activism that originally involved the United States in trans-oceanic commitments. Yet the relationship is plain even if facets of its expression infuriate many people, not least of all our adversaries.

The point made by Bohlen is that this fundamental policy has not been "dictated by any American material need and certainly not in response to any American ambition or desire." That was plainly true for the Marshall Plan and NATO, when the United States with its gold hoard and nuclear preponderance was well able to care for itself alone. It is also true of Vietnam, a disgraceable little land from which Washington would like nothing better than to withdraw once a "tolerable adjustment" can be made.

These facts should be recognized by those who have begun to see

America as a covetous, imperial power. We may have been illots to get into Vietnam but to impute to the United States a desire to acquire profit by its losses in that hideous war is malicious. . . .

Sweden might well ponder this while remembering that their own neutrality wouldn't last very long without a continued U.S. commitment to shore up Western Europe.

WASHINGTON.—As opposition to his confirmation as a Supreme Court justice inexorably mounted this autumn, Judge Clement Haynsworth twice requested—and was twice denied—permission to withdraw his name from consideration before the Senate.

The decision to deny Judge Haynsworth's request and instead push his nomination to the bitter end was made by President Nixon on the emphatic recommendation of Attorney General John Mitchell, cabinet strong man and the President's chief political adviser. That decision reflected intense personal animosity felt by both Mr. Nixon and the attorney general over the liberal-labor assault against Judge Haynsworth. But more significant, it reflected John Mitchell's grand political strategy for the Republican party.

Mr. Mitchell has privately explained this in conversation with friends. Although he weeps ago realized that Judge Haynsworth might well be rejected by the Senate, Mr. Mitchell insisted that fighting to the very end—win or lose—would lead toward his great goal: winning over the George Wallace South in 1972. And even if Judge Haynsworth did lose, Mr. Mitchell added, another Southern conservative would be nominated in his place.

Inherent Perils
But Mr. Mitchell was oblivious to the perils inherent in this tactic. He failed to foresee the tension that his strategy would produce between Republican senators, state party organizations, and the White House. Nor did he understand that nothing would have been lost in the South had Judge Haynsworth been withdrawn a month ago and replaced with a conservative such as Rep. Richard Poff of Virginia. Thus, the Haynsworth affair has exposed the limitations of Mitchellism.

Ironically, despite inbred Southern love for lost causes, Mr. Mitchell's tactics have not enchanted the South. Southern Republican leaders feel he should have permitted Judge Haynsworth to withdraw, believing that this would not measurably reduce the President's popularity in Dixie. One such Southern Republican, previously gushing in his admiration for Mr. Mitchell, now gives the attorney general a C-minus in handling the Haynsworth affair.

That means Mr. Mitchell purchased very little in the South at the cost of havoc elsewhere in the party by struggling desperately to save Judge Haynsworth the past month.

The havoc resulted from applying brutal political pressure on undecided Republican senators in a muscular campaign organized

Neutral Finns Stag SALT Balancing Act

By Chalmers M. Roberts

HELSINKI.—The Finnish foreign policy line calls for everything to be balanced in every conceivable way, and this has never been more evident than in how the government has handled the current Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks known as SALT.

At the opening session, for example, Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen read a statement expressing the world's hopes for an accord and offering "neutral ground" for the meeting.

Just how neutral the minister was could be seen from the way the message was handled. The "ladies and gentlemen" at the beginning was in Finnish, English and Russian. In turn, a "ladies and gentlemen" in the middle of the speech was in Russian and then in English. The body of the speech was read in Finnish and the Finnish interpreter alternated the translation, paragraph by paragraph, into English and Russian.

Superb Hosts
The Finns, proud that they were chosen as the hosts, have done a superb job in creating excellent press facilities; here, again, all is balance.

The Foreign Ministry's press section prints daily press bulletins with identical news items in Russian and English. The press section, incidentally, is headed by an old Washington hand, Matti Tuovinen.

Finnish television also plays the one-to-one game. A 40-minute television show, where the camera work probably was superior to what the discussions said, matched this reporter from Moscow. He was Mikhael Oshkoff, Sagatalyn, who did a tour in Washington some years ago. The program had to be in English but was presented with Finnish subtitles. A British reporter was added to give a third-country view.

Finnish newspapers also match up interviews with American and Soviet journalists and some visiting Norwegian and Swedish newsmen do the same.

To some degree, the Finns are showing that they can handle an international conference expertly and thus could do the same for the proposed European security conference. Finland, with strong Soviet backing, has consulted some 32 nations, including the United States, on the idea. Finland has had a good many favorable responses, including one from the Vatican.

But that conference is still far off because the United States, Britain and France are all cool to

the idea of such a jambo official Western post-bilateral East-West conference first, to determine there would be any hope at all of a full-scale summit. Nonetheless, the Finns they have shown they can such a meeting.

The next move in the security conference game the NATO pronouncement December ministerial in Brussels.

Finland, of course, is in the sense of free press speech though it is a well with a mixed economy. The country's position on how far free speech may go. Foreign policy follows President Kekkonen after former President J. Kivi and current President Kekkonen. The line is highly successful post-satisfies both Moscow and Western powers. The born of World War II in which the Soviets first Finland before the war began in Europe. One break, Finland was on the side with the major reparations paid to

Vital Interests

"Our basic hypothesis, then, is that the Soviet Union interests as regards Finland be confined. It is common to the Soviet Union's defense interests for a western border." If it could avoid these interests, Finland's interests—sovereignty—would be protected.

Thus it was concluded, was in the Finnish it was to the Soviet Union have no hostile intention her and that Finland could not be used by as a way of attack at Soviet Union.

The line followed by tv presidents has worked. United Nations and even Finns have avoided conflict in the East-West tally have managed relations East and West German sense of neither. Now maneuvering to bring it off East and West to conference.

The arrangements here, current SALT talks, on Russian, represent that miniature. A visitor can plaud the Finnish skill.

The Limitations of Mitchellism

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

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The havoc resulted from applying brutal political pressure on undecided Republican senators in a muscular campaign organized

by Harry Dent, chief political aide in the White House. Mr. Dent mobilized party elders, county chairmen, financial contributors, and assorted other Republican stalwarts from coast to coast to barrage wavering senators with pleas, advice, and threats.

Occasionally, the campaign went berserk, spilling a mini-movement to purge Sen. Mark Hatfield in Oregon in 1972 (which evoked telephoned apologies Friday morning from White House counselor Bryce Harlow). In other cases, it exacted already abusive relations between the regular party and a senator—as in Illinois with Charles H. Percy, who ignored some 400 letters received the morning of the vote and opposed Judge Haynsworth anyway.

Even where the campaign succeeded to a vote for Judge Haynsworth, however, its long-term impact may be negative. Sen. Ralph Smith, appointed to Everett McKinley Dirksen's seat from Illinois and an underdog for election in his own right next year, is the classic example.

Arriving in Washington intent on establishing an independent image, Sen. Smith announced his opposition to Judge Haynsworth. He was promptly subjected to a pincer campaign of pressure, from the White House on one hand and Illinois regulars energized by the White House on the other. His consequent flipflop to Judge

Haynsworth's side has been to political rock-bottom.

Moreover, new animus toward the White House has been in the Senate Republican room. One liberal GOP lobbyist fiercely by home-state in Judge Haynsworth's half, late last month abruptly ceased, the sen learned that the White House ordered congressional floors in government if give him a minimum; henceforth.

There is no sign that on's unlimited confidence Mitchell's good judgment finished one bit. But the Mr. Mitchell's political felt by friend and foe at the party has evaporated. Haynsworth affair—a det that in time could tunc the President him.

In fact, a decision after Nov. 15 march on Washington just turned out to be a refusal to grant a parade was overruled by the Presk self in a call to Mr. Mitch though it was, this was such reversal suffered by torney general. Consider political shambles of the worth affair, some Re are hoping it is a pre things to come in Washi

PARIS THEATRE

Andreyev: A Study of Black on Black

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS—Leonid Andreyev remains fifty years after his death the most popular Russian playwright since Chekhov. Turning violently anti-Bolshevik during the October Revolution (despite his earlier career as a revolutionary and his heresimous by the Czarist censors), he fled to Finland where he died in 1919. As a result of this "reactionary" behavior he was neither published nor acted in Soviet Russia for many years, but there is a strong staying power to his work. Zavadsky

has recently staged his "Days of Our Lives" in Moscow. His plays are now being produced in his homeland.

Was he a great writer? The point is still disputed, but that he was a writer of enormous and compelling talent would be impossible to deny. With gloomy eloquence he preserved the dark years of Russia between the abortive 1905 rising and October and, with a mystic defeatism, he sang their tragic spirit.

At the Vieux Colombier an Andreyev play, "La Valse des Chiens," is having its belated Parisian premiere. It is one of

its author's last plays and, though inferior to his masterpiece, "He Who Gets Slapped," it casts a hypnotic spell. A study in black-on-black, it might in less skilled hands become monotonous with its unrelieved darkness of narrative, but Andreyev, a genius of stagecraft, quickens its somber lines with nervous dialogue, grotesque comic touches and a triumphant theatrical dexterity. Throughout it sustains a gripping intensity.

The story is one Andreyev never tired of telling: the tale of man's inevitable surrender to remorseless destiny. On this occasion the protagonist is a young bank clerk of Petrograd, elated over his forthcoming marriage and happy in the new home he has purchased. On the eve of his wedding his fiancée marries another and his brother plots to murder him for an inheritance. He takes to drink and in his befuddled state plans to embezzle and flee abroad. But the whole depressing struggle is too much for him and, convinced that suicide is the only dignified exit, he puts a bullet through his head.

Such an unswervingly pessimistic play with its dead-end philosophy coming soon after the rise of the first curtain requires extreme caution and care in its production for it skirts caricature closely. Enacted by a band of cabotins—and it is just such a dish as "hams" relish—it would be unbearable and court certain and ridiculous disaster. Fortunately it has been splendidly directed by Laurent Terzieff, who plays its hopeless "hero" with subtle shadings that humanize the curious portrait. The crumbling stamina of the man as fate deals him blow upon blow is wonderfully realized in this interpretation, providing a clinical study of character in decay. It is a performance of depth and pathos, the creation of an actor who is an artist.

Contrary to the customary policy of actor-managers, Terzieff has selected an excellent supporting cast. Denis Manuel as the evil brother, an Iago-like figure, and Miro Eyrard as the selfish drinking companion, a fellow of large family and petty ideas, deliver characterizations of substance and conviction and Pascale de Boysson is the runaway fiancée who returns to indulge in additional betrayal.

FAKE!
The Story of Elmyr de Hory, the Greatest Art Forger of Our Time, By Clifford Irving. Illustrated. McGraw-Hill. 243 pp. \$7.95.

THE DISCRIMINATING THIEF
By David Leitch. Illustrated. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 182 pp. \$5.95.

By Joel Sayre

THE root idea of Clifford Irving's *fake!* is the counterfeiting of pictures that purportedly came from high-priced, modern European artists. David Leitch's *The Discriminating Thief* has to do with the stealing of pedigreed art treasures. Both books are first-rate jobs of reporting, detailing the fantastic scores made by the crooks and presenting some truly grotesque characters. Nature often does make a bum out of the creative imagination. If you enjoyed Froust and Dostoevski, try Irving and Leitch.

The mob that Elmyr de Hory, the Greatest Art Forger of Our Time, belonged to comprised three queers—two screamers and a hand-wringer. The hand-wringer was Elmyr, a Hungarian—an alleged aristocrat tutored with the old miser, middle-aged, dapper, beautifully dressed, monocled, jug-eared. You pronounced his name with the best on the second syllable, the *-myr* rhyming with dear, as in the old Ronald Firbank joke: "The President of Haiti is a perfect dear." Elmyr!

All Over the World
The paintings the boys unloaded all over the world between 1961-67 were forgeries of Picasso, Matisse, Modigliani, Van Gogh, Dufy and other contemporaries. If they had gone undetected as fakes, they could bring about \$80 million today. Leader of the mob was Fernand Legros, a naturalized American—on your feet, fellas!—just turned thirty, born in Egypt of a Greek mother and a Frenchman employed by the Suez Canal Company. Formerly a chorus boy in Paris, Fernand was smart, long-nosed, beady-eyed, with thin black hair. He mimed when he walked and looked, somebody said, like "the kind of sleazy gigolo who creeps up on you, at 4 a.m. in Montmartre to sell you dirty postcards." There was more to Fernand, though, than that. Listen to Elmyr:

He was a man totally without taste. But he was a total creditable fellow who completely covered his coarseness—he had the cleverness of the Oriental people, the Eastern sense of humbugging. He could get power over you.

Fernand seduced the mob's third member, Réal Lessard, a

bushy-haired, freckle-nosed, sparkle-toothed French-Canadian whose age was nineteen when Elmyr picked him up as he was toasting himself on a public beach in Miami. Réal had hitchhiked from Canada to Florida. Said Fernand: "When I first met him he was a simple boy with a sixth grade education and really rather a sweet person. He grew up fast."

Fernand grew up even faster. As things prospered, he bought an apartment on the Avenue Henri-Martin for \$350,000 and installed \$150,000 worth of furnishings that included solid gold faucets for three bathrooms. He presented Réal with an Alfa Romeo convertible of special design (cream-colored, red leather seats); gave his dear old Greek mother a mink coat and enlarged his father's villa near Cannes. Himself he pampered with an outside Renault limousine and a red Cadillac.

Freking On Red
The color red was Fernand's freak. Seems that during his childhood in King's Ransom, Egypt only the royal family had the right to use red which, therefore, symbolized wealth, prestige and power—precisely what Fernand was after. His apartment walls in Paris were finished in red velvet; red also were his shirts, sweaters, pajamas and the silk linings of his coats.

Elmyr's situation was tragical—if there is such a word—only with Elmyr it wasn't all that funny. He had made repeated efforts to "turn square," i.e., earn a living from "honest" pictures produced under his own name; but the dealers wanted none of them. What they couldn't get enough of, though, were canvases and drawings by Picasso, Matisse and the rest of the contemporary greats.

So Elmyr obliged. During the 20 years of his forging career, he drew or painted an estimated thousand works of art which were then attributed to the various modern masters, sold by major art galleries and hung in modern art museums and premier private collections. The Fogg Art Museum at Harvard bought one of Elmyr's Matisse drawings. To a Texas oil tycoon with the lovely name of Angus Hurlie Meadows, Fernand and Réal sold 15 Dufys, seven Modiglianis, five Van Goghs, eight Derains, one Matisse, two Bonnardis, one Chagall, one Degas, one Marc, one Laurencin, one Gauguin and a Picasso—all Elmyr's work. The boys unloaded \$250,000 worth of Elmyr's phony masterpieces in Japan—Elmyr's cut in the loot was a TV set.

"Undoubtedly he is some kind of genius," F. R. Febze, a Swiss gallery owner, said of Elmyr.



"But which kind I don't know. All I know is that no one quite like him ever existed before. And we all pray no one like him will ever exist again."

How this rascal fared and at last fell on his collective face makes uproarious reading. Clifford Irving, who served as Elmyr's father confessor, is an old friend of his. Although Zsa Zsa Gabor once said, referring to Elmyr, "All Hungarians are liars," it seemed to me that, once Mr. Irving had got Elmyr down to Florida and into mail-order masterpiece forgery, the book's credibility was completely acceptable.

David Leitch, who wrote *The Discriminating Thief*, co-authored *The Phibby Conspiracy*, a notable account of that con man who was a master of his own specialty, world politics.

came from Norm formerly specialized in and resembled Stinger. Helping him was Dupont, director-general government's Historians Department.

Studying Doss

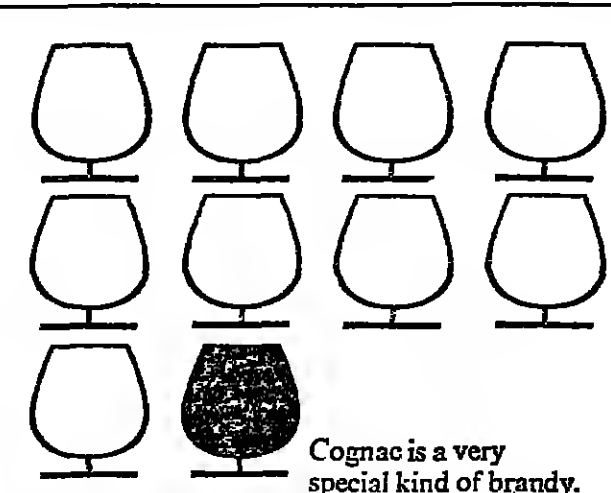
After much mulling over the dossiers on leasur burglars, Dug out to Chevalier gang must be stocked expert, for it stole same kind of select, rich connoisseur employed to build a lecture. If there were productions or even important secondary scenes of the crime, invariably be ignored glars no doubt were with carefully pry and took only what's

When, after some patient cross-examination, finally broke the strange quintet of a Chevalier brought. There were two que of Camp decorators, heteros—a former who had been mixed Algerian shenanigans O.A.S. (which had assassinated De Gaulle) and Claude Mabolette, talented breaker-a-man.

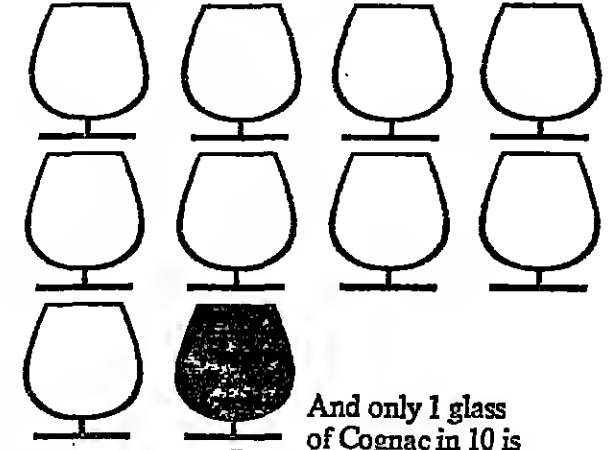
The mob's leader Xavier Richter, a pit played by a mirror the small town of God-forsaken France. I save one, Xavier was full mess; a failure, a local profession, a hat en (he refused to emineers' wives), an and screaming bor totally unable to get his fellow-men. He made a lovely prot Gide, Zola or Balzac single redeeming q his passionate love! means knowledge of art objects. Stashed tignon villa was his lection worth more than

They were all fo of course, and Xavier organized and maste all must have been t of the lot. But, bear that France is the country it is, would guess how the sent. The army officer years, the breaker-six; the two queers, aplece, Dr. Xavier spot, too, but—pres his comissariatp tence to be suspect les Beaux Arts!

Mr. Sayre has lo student of foul play arts. He wrote this Book World, Merc ment of The Wash



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The Answer

Top: "Portrait of Jeanne Hébuterne," a fake Modigliani painted by Elmyr in 1964 and sold in 1965 to Algor Hurlie Meadows. Elmyr combined the features of Mlle. Hébuterne with the pose of Mlle. Lunia Czechowska in another Modigliani painting. Bottom: "Yellow Sweater (Portrait of Mlle. Hébuterne)," painted by Modigliani in 1919.

Translated and Edited by David Cairns. Knopf. 636 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

EVEN if he were not the greatest figure in 19th-century French music, Hector Berlioz would still be, through these memoirs, a unique and singular personality. His skeleton was not fleshed out with tissue but with nerve endings. He was a naked sensibility and he records fearlessly and with overpowering conviction the storms and stresses, the periods of exaltation and of despondency, the moments of ecstasy and the moments of despair that made up his life. His manner is excessive and I think as alien to us as it was to the century that preceded him. To that latter age he would have appeared half mad, and it would have regarded his experiences and their recital with fastidious distaste.

His determination to kill his betrothed, her mother and the new lover when he learned he had been jilted sounds like the libretto of an opera buffa. And in spite of his genuine strong feelings, Berlioz saw the incident in a little of the same light. His version is full of anger, jealousy, resentment. But it is also shot through with laughter and the preposterous extravagance is described with a blend of pain and perceptive



Hector Berlioz

humor that makes it a gem in the narratives of personal confession.

When he heard great music magnificently played or heard his own music sound close to the way he had imagined it, he responded in a way that ranged from tears to a literal paralysis of the faculties. But what the reader will remember is not so much his reaction as the excitement of the performance that produced it. His description of the Berlin version of his Requiem in 1843 comes as near as words can to capturing the feel of the music in the hall and the effect of the orchestral sound meeting the massed voices of the choir.

It's not that Berlioz's re-

sponse is so rare. Even Toscanini admitted to it. Once when he was being recalled again and again to the stage, he turned in exasperation to an official in the wings and asked: "What do they want?" "They are very much moved," the man replied, "and this is how they show it. What did you do when you felt this way?" "I wept," Toscanini said.

Berlioz is not only frank in his responses but is also able to write about them in a way that makes the experience sacred rather than sickly sentimental.

The "Memoirs" are not on this emotional level throughout, of course. There is a lot of straight chronology in the account. He tells of his start in music, the opposition of his parents, his paltry training, his attraction to composition, his increasing mastery and his battle for recognition. David Cairns, the editor, remarks that in many ways Berlioz was a product of his time. But he was also sufficiently original to have been troublesome to his colleagues and the traditional musicmaker. He made demands on them they couldn't meet. In the Requiem there is a fanfare for four sets of trombones. Although the sequence each plays is simple enough and the groups rehearsed had no trouble doing them alone, there was a disaster when they came together. Writing about it, Berlioz is more puzzled than angry. Often he couldn't get the instrumentalists he needed. For some reason there wasn't a decent English horn player or harpist in all of Europe. When the orchestra was good,

the singers weren't sufficed, the house quate.

Berlioz came at a French musical life nated by Rossini. Ch the spectacular in house. He brought a positions a force and shook up the older had little patience. things had been do past and with the defended that past.

ings with Oberlin "Memoirs" show his the old man time. Even those who ver and well-intentioned truculent and suspic had grounds, though, not one of the fraten day. The men i thought they could with the Berlioz pr ignoring it.

A sad and subd creeps into the accor the book. His far France was consider travel piece show. The German states i music and welcomed He even made mo them. But it was wanted to conper, the enduring love of his the time the honors as started to come in, it was spent, the attack, His position in musk

Yet it is only this the century of a that the fol score. Perhaps his masterpie Trojan's" is being put is a situation the comp have recognized.

This new translation Cairns, which gives i in full, seems to m blemish. It has the sprightliness and v from all accounts is a listic of the original. read like a translat not French. But it modernized version Cairns was not up with the Age of Berlioz, hadn't whi memoirs, I believe, enjoyed reading them.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1969

Agricultural Problem Cited

EC Official Predicts U.K. Membership Talks Will Fail

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25 (NYT).—A European Community official predicted today that negotiations for British membership will begin towards the end of the year, but will end in failure because the conditions set by the Community are too strict.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said he expected the Community to make a decision by the end of the year. He said that the Community's position is that it will not accept a country which is not prepared to accept the conditions of membership.

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Accord Set On Vegetable, Fruit Policy

By Nel Sits

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25 (AP).—After years of argument, the European Economic Community ministers agreed today on a common policy for fruit and vegetables, to take effect Jan. 1.

The agreement was reached after a long and difficult negotiation. The ministers agreed that the Community will set a common price for fruit and vegetables, and will control the amount of imports and exports.

The agreement will have a major impact on the fruit and vegetable industry in the Community. It will ensure that producers receive a fair price for their products, and that consumers pay a reasonable price for their purchases.

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Price of Gold Slumps; Finds Some Support

Fall Said to Be Halted By Technical Factors

LONDON, Nov. 25 (Special).

The price of gold on the free market continued to ease today, but some technical reaction to the low level halted the run-down late today.

At the morning fixing here, the price dropped to another new low at \$35.35 an ounce.

Bullion dealers said there were still sizeable amounts of the metal being offered, but trading was quiet. There were signs that gold operators were becoming more cautious as the free price approached the central bank rate of \$35 an ounce, and were waiting for a sign of support.

The price climbed back up 10 cents at the afternoon fixing to \$35.45 an ounce but there was no sign of any concerted buying, dealers said.

Some bullion dealers said this morning that demand from consumer and industrial users was growing a bit at present price levels.

The market overall, however, remains dominated by the question of central banks' action if the free price moves down to \$35 or below, they said.

Some dealers said they expect the price to drop below \$35 and one noted that even if the United States does finally agree to some sort of central bank support action, the price will still drop to around \$34.50 or \$34.00 to take account of commission, transport and insurance rates as gold is exchanged against dollars.

Zurich Price Down
ZURICH, Nov. 25 (AP).—The gold price opened at another all-time low of \$35.30-\$35.50 an ounce here today, but firmed a bit later to close at \$35.45.

Banking sources here said, however, that a significant drop below the official \$35 price was not likely to take place on the free market.

Nixon Urges Hike in Loans From Export-Import Bank

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—President Nixon has asked Congress to authorize an increase of \$500 million in the lending activity of the Export-Import Bank in this fiscal year.

The president's request is part of a larger effort to increase the bank's lending capacity. He said that the bank's current lending limit is too low to meet the needs of the United States' export industry.

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Chemical Bank and Anti-Loan Ads

By Martin Rossman

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—New York's Chemical Bank, whose \$9 billion in assets make it the nation's sixth largest bank, is advertising for less business.

The bank wants to persuade its customers to go away well, some of its loan customers, at least.

"You can help by not borrowing money when you really don't have to," it is saying—in print and on the air.

The bank is in the midst of a three-week, "high impact" campaign prompted, according to Edward Peguillan, vice-president in charge of advertising, by a deep-seated feeling on the part of management that the consumer is not conscious of the causes of inflation and what steps could be taken to help curtail the inflationary spiral.

Bank's advertising agency, Benton & Bowles, said the banks have been taking the rap for high interest rates. In an effort to dispel this, they (Chemical management) took it upon themselves to tell their story.

The objective of the campaign, Mr. Hampel says, "is to put the blame where it belongs and at the same time to discourage people from unnecessary spending and borrowing."

Judging by full-page ads and 90-second commercials being run in the New York market, "the blame" lies with all of us. The headline in the print ads, beneath a drawing of what appears to be an infernal inflation machine, reads: "We're as caught up as you in the vicious circle of inflation."

A small legend in the corner of the ad details the "vicious circle" this way: "Wages go up. Prices go up. Wages go up. Prices go up. And with prices going up, people tend to borrow now to buy things for fear that prices will go even higher in the future."

Allied Stores Profits Down; Sales Are Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Allied Stores showed a 7 percent drop in earnings in the third quarter of the year, and an 8 percent drop for the first nine months of the year as sales for both periods edged up.

Third-quarter net was \$2.68 million, or 31 cents a share, compared with \$2.89 million, 34 cents a share, a year ago. Sales rose to \$283.8 million from \$274.9 million.

Nine-month net was \$4.55 million, 50 cents a share, compared with \$4.53 million, 50 cents a share, on sales of \$787.1 million, up from \$772 million.

ACF Industries

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	96.4	98.2
Profits (millions)...	6.54	5.56
Per Share	1.18	0.99

First Half

Revenue (millions)...	188.7	125.1
Profits (millions)...	11.33	11.38
Per Share	2.01	2.02

J.J. Newberry

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	97.8	91.4
Profits (millions)...	0.95	0.93
Per Share	0.44	0.43

Five Weeks

Revenue (millions)...	270.8	253.8
Profits (millions)...	2.38	2.2
Per Share	1.08	0.98

Phillips-Van Heusen

Nine Months	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	177.85	153.48
Profits (millions)...	5.08	4.52
Per Share	1.33	1.16

R.H. Macy and Co.

First Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)...	223.9	210.4
Profits (millions)...	5.47	5.38
Per Share	0.56	0.56

New Zealand Oil Find Confirmed

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The consortium drilling for oil off the coast here confirmed today the presence of hydrocarbons in its Maui 3 well 24 miles off the township of Opunake on the west coast of North Island.

A wave of speculation has swept stock exchanges in the last week in anticipation of an announcement. Oil was found in March in Maui 1 well nine miles farther out to sea.

The drilling consortium—Shell, British Petroleum and Todd Oil Services—said it would take three to five years to begin production if the field proved to be commercial.

U.S. Auto Sales Picture Is Mixed

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Chrysler Corp. said Monday new car sales ran slightly ahead of last year's levels, but sales at Ford Motor and American Motors trailed yesterday.

General Motors, accounting for half the U.S. market, said today its dealers sold 137,007 passenger cars in the Nov. 11-20 period, down from 153,138 a year ago.

Chrysler dealers delivered 50,302 American-made cars in the Nov. 11-20 period, a record for mid-November and up from 48,211 a year ago. Sales for the year to date total 1.29 million units, compared with 1.28 million a year ago.

Ford sold 75,847, down 3 percent from 78,006 a year before. American Motors, which resumed production yesterday after a month-long strike, retailed 4,551 cars in the period, down from 7,547 a year ago.

AFCA watch it go

Rally Fizzles, Prices Drop As Tax Selling Cited in N.Y.

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange took another tumble yesterday after a rally attempt at mid-session failed to bring in buying support.

For the 12th straight session, declines ran ahead of advances. The final reading was 741 declines to 581 advances, although gainers had outpaced losers by a better than 7-to-5 ratio at noon.

Factors continuing to weigh down stock prices were tight credit and the administration's repeated pledges not to ease its policy of fiscal and monetary restraint "too soon" in the battle against inflation.

The pressure of tax selling also trimmed prices for many issues. "Tax losses will count more this year than in 1970," noted Eldon A. Grinn, senior vice-president of Walston & Co. "Many people are electing to take a tax loss this year, because any gain would be inflated by the 10 percent income tax surcharge expiring at the end of December."

Walt Disney Productions, climbing 5 1/2 to 120, was the market's largest point gainer. It traded as high as 126 and was one of four issues making new yearly highs, against a total of 127 new lows.

Meanwhile, such corporate giants as Du Pont, down 1 1/8 to 108 7/8, and Union Oil of California, off 1 1/2 to 39 1/8, sagged to new yearly lows.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 5.81 to 807.29. This came on the heels of yesterday's decline of 10.23 points and a loss amounting to 26.13 last week.

It means, furthermore, that the market's most closely-watched indicator is now hovering within striking distance of this year's closing low of 801.96 on July 29.

Steady Fall
The Dow industrials have been falling almost steadily since cresting on Nov. 10 at 863.05, their best closing level since early July. But even on that day the declines ran slightly ahead of advances.

Utility averages also continued to slip while the Dow Jones railroad average, down 1.40 to 197.01, has declined to its lowest reading since October, 1968.

On Wall Street, numerous analysts described the market's behavior as "overvalued." Prior to yesterday, the breadth of the market, an important indicator, had averaged more than 900 declines daily in the last 11 sessions.

One analyst stated, "A technical rally is overdue." Another said: "General bearishness is so thick you can almost cut it with a knife."

Falconbridge
TORONTO, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. said today it is increasing the base price of nickel by 25 cents to \$128 a pound, effective immediately.

This follows a similar 24 percent increase yesterday by International Nickel Co., the world's largest nickel producer.

Falconbridge also said it plans to more than double capacity by 1973 at a cost of about \$500 million. The company said total industry capacity will have to rise by 50 percent if a balance between supply and demand for nickel is to be achieved.

Falconbridge said it followed the two price boosts because additional funds were needed to finance its new exploration and production. Evaluation control costs and expenses in the company's recent labor settlement following the four-month Canadian nickel strike were other reasons cited for the price hike.

Cominco Price Hike
MONTREAL, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Cominco Ltd. said today it is increasing its lead price in Canada by 0.5 cent to 16 cents (Canadian) a pound.

This follows similar moves yesterday by leading U.S. producers.

U.S. Steel Prices
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—U.S. Steel Corp. said tonight it will adjust the prices of a broad range of products, effective Dec. 15, to reflect the "24 percent increase in nickel prices."

The firm said it would also make adjustments for recent price increases in aluminum, molybdenum, copper, cobalt, and zirconium.

All these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

BFGoodrich

\$100,000,000

The B. F. Goodrich Company

8 3/4% Sinking Fund Debentures due November 15, 1994

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Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Glore Forgan, Wm. R. Staats Inc.
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November, 1969.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

**Personnel Systems
International, Inc.**
129 Boylston Street, Boston,
Mass. 02116, U.S.A.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table with 2 columns: Commodity Name and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and various oil products.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Lists various stocks such as IBM, General Electric, and Ford.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with 3 columns: Bond Name, Price, and Yield. Includes international bonds from various countries like Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.

okyo Exchange

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Lists Japanese stocks such as Toyota, Nissan, and Honda.

Bank Stocks

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Price. Lists various bank stocks including Citicorp, Chase, and Bank of America.

AUSTRALIAN SELECTION FUND

The initial offer of shares in the Australian Selection Fund is now open until December 19th, 1969. These shares are for investors outside the sterling area and are denominated in U.S. dollars.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table with 2 columns: Fund Name and Price. Lists various international investment funds such as the Dreyfus Fund and the Wellington Fund.

Bank Stocks

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HOBET CURAÇAO advertisement. Includes a logo and text about international fund services.

The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. advertisement. Includes text about the 1969 Annual Report and investment opportunities.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas advertisement. Includes text about the bank's services and location.

Atlantic Fund advertisement. Includes a logo and text about real estate investment.

Advertisement for a business or service, featuring a logo and descriptive text.

Continuation of the New York Stock Exchange Trading table, listing additional stocks and their prices.

American Stock Exchange Trading

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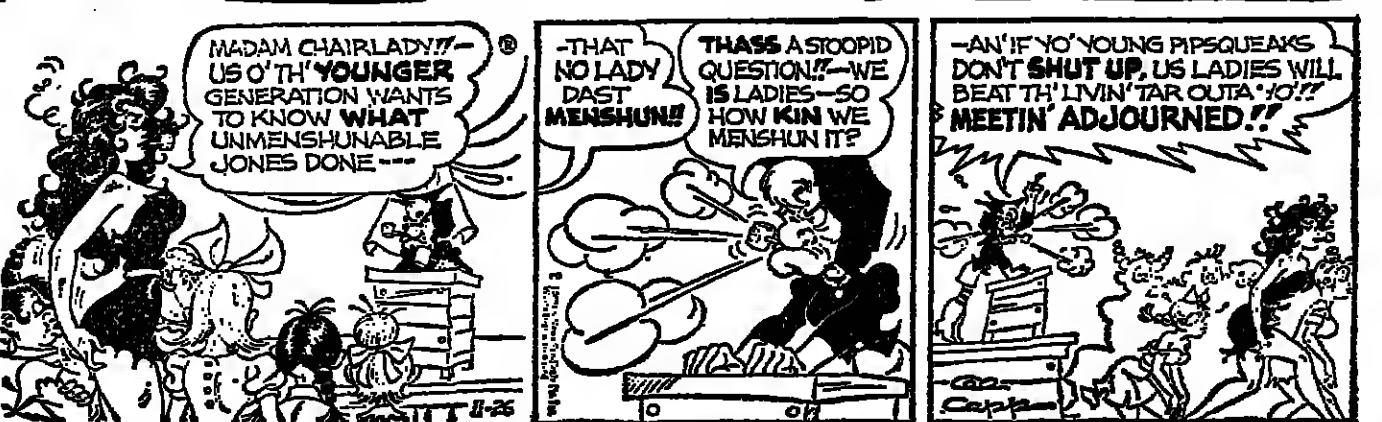
PEANUTS



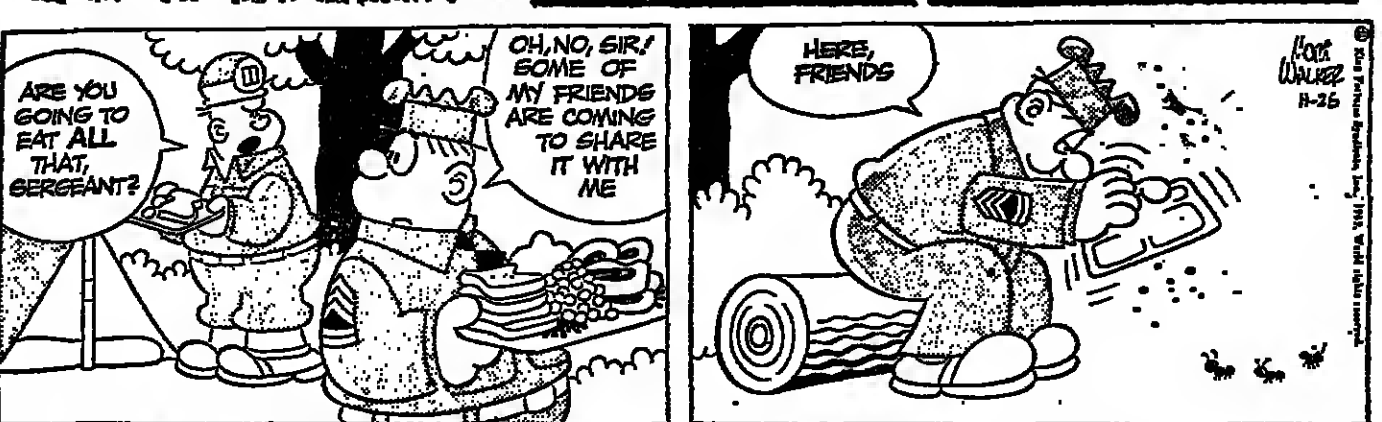
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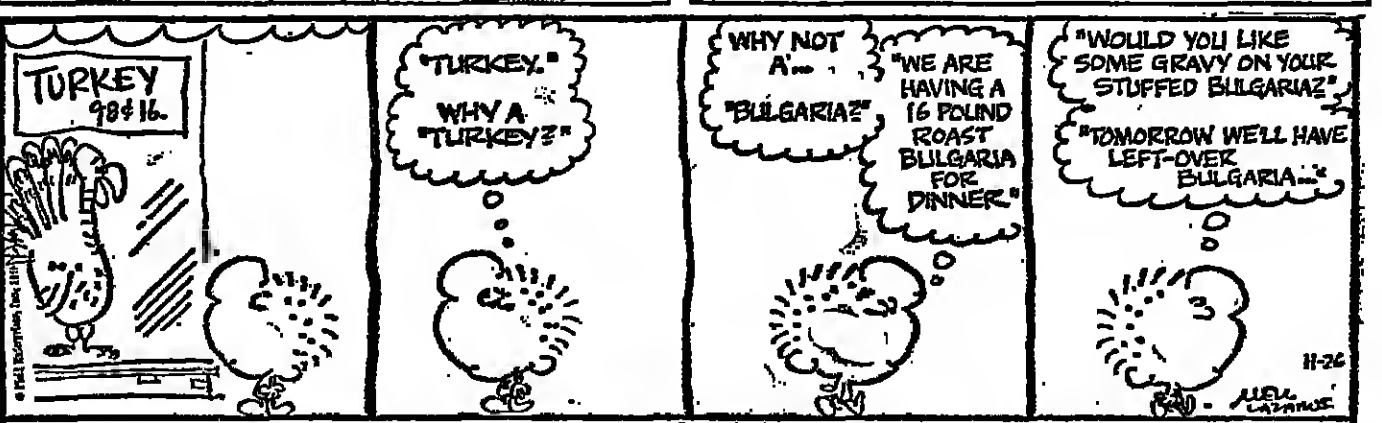
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BETTY BAILEY



MISS PEACH



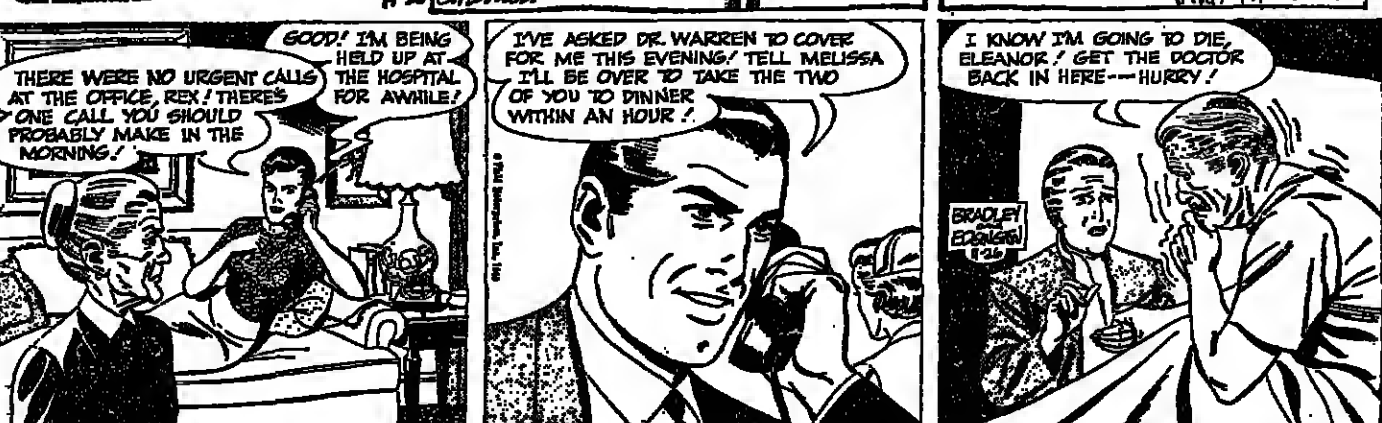
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West led the heart seven, and South boldly finessed the queen. When the queen held, the declarer led the singleton diamond from dummy and East put up the ace. This was a delectable false card: the king would reveal East's possession of the ace, but the ace does not betray the possession of the king.

East shifted to a trump, and South won with the ace. South led the diamond jack and discarded a heart from dummy in the hope that West held the diamond king. However, East won with the king in this position.

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East chose to return a heart, and South ruffed instead of discarding. He cashed the diamond queen and led the diamond seven, ruffing in dummy.

If East had overruffed and returned a trump, South would have finessed and drawn trumps. If East had overruffed and returned a club, South would have taken two club tricks in the dummy and played the heart ace, trapping East's three remaining trumps in a coup position.

To avoid suffering one of these fates, East refused to overruff, but it did not help

him. He discarded a club, and South played the heart ace from dummy. This time East ruffed. South overruffed and cashed his remaining trump winners. Finally he led his established diamond, and East could do no more than make one trump trick.

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BOOKS

CASUALTIES OF WAR

By Daniel Lang. McGraw-Hill, 121 pp.

Reviewed by Ward Just

THE OCTOBER 18 issue of the New Yorker magazine is now something of a collector's item, for in its pages was a long account of an incident in South Vietnam. It was the story of a five-man reconnaissance patrol which, in November of 1966, abducted a young Vietnamese girl. Four men of that patrol raped her, then stabbed and shot her and left the body for dead. The fifth member of the patrol repeatedly attempted to bring his comrades to justice, and finally, with the help of an Army chaplain, succeeded. The four soldiers were court-martialed, and it is from the trial records and long interviews from the fifth man that Daniel Lang has assembled the story he calls "Casualties of War."

It is almost impossible to overpraise this book, which is the New Yorker article between hard covers. It is written so cleanly, with such extraordinary integrity, that one can only marvel at the fine sense of morality, intelligence and literary skill of the man who put it together. The pitfalls are everywhere—for sentimentality, for preaching, for pamphleteering, for all the other sins of journalism is heir to. Lang avoids all of them and proceeds to tell us quite simply about men who are made to live in a realm "outside civilization," which is to say men who are made to live in the middle of the war.

Erlikson told me [Lang writes] that it seemed clear to him in retrospect that he should have been prepared for [the girl's] death. It had been preceded by any number of similar occurrences. In one form or another, he said, they took place almost daily, but he was slow, or reluctant, to perceive that they were as much a part of the war as shells and targets were. Erlikson now believes he should have foreseen that sooner or later one of these incidents was bound to strike him with special, climactic force.

Good for Morale

What struck him was the death of the girl, picked up on the first day of a four-day patrol, abducted from her house because her presence was "good for morale." Erlikson objects, but his objections are overruled. Later, he is made to guard the girl after she had been repeatedly raped, while the four others resume the patrol. He thinks he will permit her to escape, but he believes he will be killed by the others. Hoping somehow that the girl will escape anyway, young Erlikson is helpless when the four return and eventually kill her. Afraid for his own life but possessed of an obscure sense of what is right and what is wrong, Erlikson then decides to tell his superiors what has happened.

ed. This section of it is nightmarish; no one to make trouble, to see that the U.S. Army war effort.

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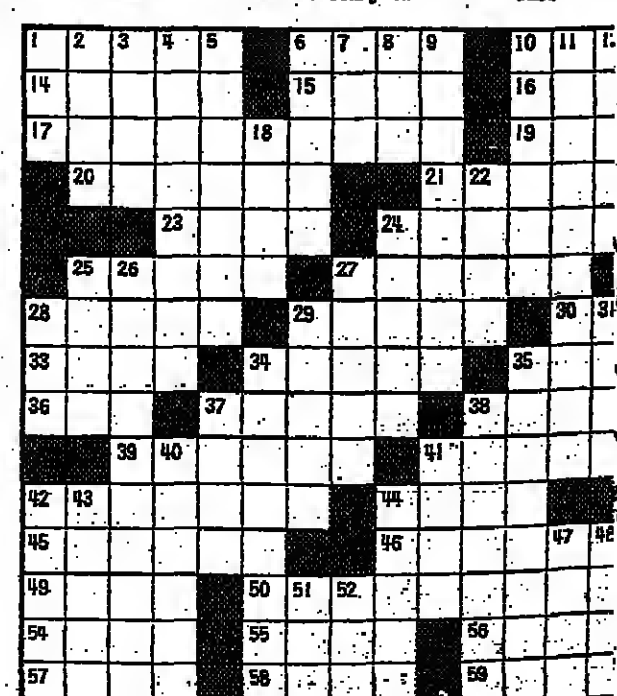
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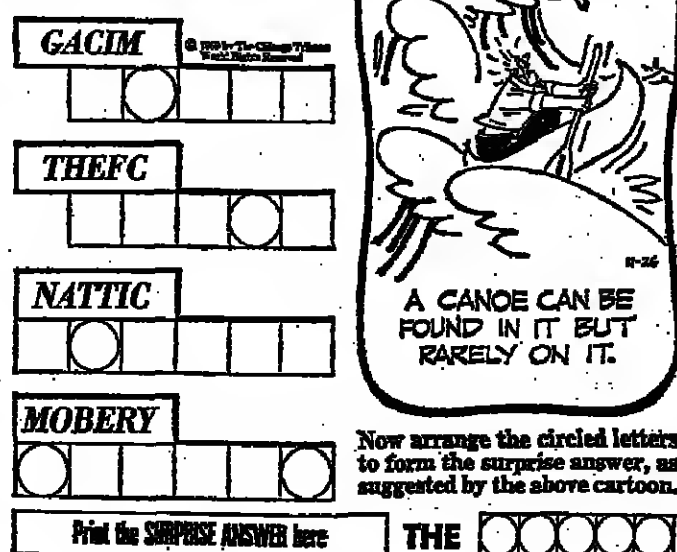
CROSSWORD—By Will

- ACROSS
1. Certain stores.
 6. Part of Einstein equation.
 10. Certain words: Abbr.
 14. Available.
 15. Gardener.
 16. Senior event.
 17. Dance of W. V. I. era.
 19. Golden advice.
 20. Barnacle Bill.
 21. Horn: Fr.
 23. Swing around.
 24. Cuts blubber.
 25. Total.
 27. Favorite lowly part for song.
 28. Word with bill or tail.
 29. —Sisters of "Macbeth."
 30. Mental ratings: Abbr.
 33. Draw.
 34. Talks.
 35. Rabbit's tail.
 36. Appraisal: Abbr.
 37. Polite coughs.
 38. White wine.
 39. Some berths.
- DOWN
1. Bed for a pad.
 2. Responsibility.
 3. Speech: adjective.
 4. Moslem land.
 5. Relieved.
 6. Unit of length.
 7. Opposite of iv.
 8. Traffic sign.
 9. Pilgrims and others.
 10. Greens areas.
 11. See 27 across.
 12. Secretary of
 13. Pintail d.
 18. Pronoun.
 22. What is the TV o. out.
 24. Glassm' ingredients.
 25. "Topaz"
 26. Male bird.
 27. Lasers.
 28. What? F.
 29. Reporter question.
 31. Four: Ab.
 32. Enclosure.
 34. Kind of c.
 35. Wings or necks of "..."
 37. "..."
 38. Shake.
 40. Les.
 41. Ground b.
 42. Singer Jo.
 43. —nou.
 44. Old weap.
 47. Hence.
 48. Leo.
 51. Egg: Prof.
 52. Neckline.
 53. Publicist: Abbr.



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SOLAR WELSH BONNET FINISH

Answer: How they smoothed things out—WITH AN IRON

